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CEMA SESSION OPENS IN BUCHAREST 27 JUN

AU271130Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 32d CEMA session began in Bucharest this morning. The session is attended by delegations of: the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; CSSR, led by Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Federal Government; the Republic of Cuba, led by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; the GDR, led by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the [MPR] Mongolian People's Republic, led by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the People's Republic of Poland, led by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Prime Minister Manea Manescu; the People's Republic of Hungary, led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the USSR, led by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Also present are a SFRY governmental delegation led by Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and delegations of the People's Republic of Angola, the DPRK, Socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] as observers. The session is also attended by CEMA Secretary Fadeyev, acting secretaries, and CEMA Secretariat specialists, as well as representatives of the international economic organizations established by the CEMA member states.

In his opening speech, the session chairman, Prime Minister Manea Manescu, warmly greeted the participants and conveyed cordial wishes to them on behalf of the party-state leadership, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and the Romanian Government. The current CEMA session, Comrade Manea Manescu said, will examine problems whose solutions will promote the development of cooperation and collaboration among our countries in the areas of the economy and CEMA activities, thus increasing the contribution by CEMA bodies to expanding mutual economic relations and to strengthening the friendship and cooperation among our countries and peoples. The session then adopted the agenda and the proceedings regulations. An editing commission was also elected. It is in charge of the draft resolution of the session and of the press communique on the proceedings. The proceedings continue.

Agenda Reported

AU271751Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the 32d CEMA session began in Bucharest this morning. The agenda includes:

1. Report of the Executive Committee regarding the activity carried out by CEMA between the 31st and 32d CEMA meetings;

2. Draft special programs on long-term cooperation in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and food industry, machinebuilding and the necessary equipment for achieving cooperation ventures envisaged in the above mentioned fields and for developing the machinebuilding branches;

3. Report on the stage of achieving the most important cooperation ventures included in the plan agreed upon within the multilateral integrationist actions of the member countries for 1976-80.

4. Proposals regarding the improvement of multilateral cooperation among the CEMA member countries.

Comrades Ion Patan, CEMA Executive Committee chairman, Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Planning Field, and Vladimir Kirillin, chairman of the CEMA committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, then presented reports in connection with certain points on the agenda.

The session then examined the points on the meetings' working agenda. Comrades Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, took the floor.

Bulgaria's Todorov Speaks

AU272130Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, June 27 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria spoke at today's sitting of the 32nd CMEA session. Dwelling on the international situation, the Bulgarian premier underlined that a turn towards detente and establishment of lasting peace in the world is the prevailing trend in international relations. This trend is making progress, despite the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary circles to step up the arms race and to fan out hotbeds of tension. "The progressive mankind knows that the achieved successes results, first of all, from the struggle and persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries--members of the Warsaw Treaty, closely follow the development of international relations and make concerted steps for perpetuation of detente and its supplementing with relaxation in the military sphere. The Balkan policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party is permeated by the striving to develop friendship and cooperation," said the prime minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dwelling on the CMEA successes in the reported period Mr Stanko Todorov said that the stretch of time between the 31st and 32nd CMEA sessions has been characterized by further deepening of cooperation and socialist integration among the CMEA countries. The prestige and impact on the international developments of the world socialist system and, first of all, of the CMEA member-countries, have been growing ever stronger.

"We should note with satisfaction," Mr Todorov went on to say, "that last year CMEA's international activity proceeded to develop intensly, that the international prestige of our organisation has strengthened and its influence and prestige have been growing. We are pleased to note that our cooperation on multilateral basis with Angola, Vietnam, Ethiopia and Laos is progressing successfully."

Dwelling further on the problems discussed at the 31st CMEA session, Mr Todorov said: "The 31st CMEA session discussed an exceptionally important issue--the approval of the first long-term purposive programmes. They are a result of intense and long work done in the different countries and by the CMEA bodies. The purposive programmes are an eloquent proof of the possibilities for tackling with common efforts and on reciprocally advantageous basis the complex problems of the economic growth. They will help still better meet the material and intellectual needs of our peoples, they will further increase the international prestige and the attractive force of socialism. The universally developed national economic complex of the Soviet country, coordinated with the possibilities and efforts of the other CMEA member-states, is a solid guarantee for the implementation of the purposive programmes."

Further on Mr Todorov spoke of the task of optimum using the local raw material sources and on the role of the joint ventures of the CMEA member-countries for meeting the economically grounded needs in raw and other materials on a long-term basis.

He pointed out specially the necessity of stimulating the growth of production and exchange of farm and food industry production.

Hungary's Lazar Speaks

LD272230Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Precisely at 1000 Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu opened the 32nd CEMA session in the great hall of the Foreign Ministry in Bucharest. Our special correspondent Andras Domany reports from the Romanian capital: Bucharest is a somewhat symbolic place for CEMA, as it was here in 1971 that they approved the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. This time, too, the main idea of the 3-day negotiations which began today is long-term cooperation. Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin, and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar spoke at today's negotiations.

The Hungarian premier gave a brief account of Hungary's current economic situation, including problems arising from the state of the world market, which is more unfavorable than expected, and then emphasized: The dynamic development of trade with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union remains our objective. This is what the MSZMP Central Committee resolution on foreign trade stated last fall. Development in this area is very heartening but there are also plenty of reserves. Gyorgy Lazar stated openly that from time to time there are problems concerning quality, choice and mutual deliveries; moreover, every party must fulfill its obligations completely, as delays in deliveries may cause great confusion.

Selective development received an important place in the speech. We are glad to increase the production of our export items which are sought after in the CEMA countries but would like to import from them a few products which we can only manufacture inefficiently. Only this sort of harmonization can make our economy efficient, despite an increase in raw material costs. For similar reasons, we consider more frequent cooperation among socialist countries important not only in finished products but in machine component production.

As far as raw materials are concerned, Hungary is increasing its domestic geological exploration and is making efforts to rationalize energy consumption, but our interest in imports still remains. In agriculture we are ready to increase mutual deliveries but conditions must be cleared up at bilateral talks, as nowadays the development of agriculture is not much less expensive a matter than certain material-producing sectors.

In conclusion, the leader of the Hungarian delegation spoke about the coordination of the 1981-1985 5-year plans which is to begin shortly. The CEMA session in Bucharest is to continue its work tomorrow.

CSSR's Strougal Speaks

LD280736Y Prague CTK in English 2017 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 27, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said at the CMEA session here today that Czechoslovakia shares the view that the plan-based [word indistinct] of the socialist economic integration of the [word indistinct] member countries made further progress and favourably influence their economic development.

He said that the problems facing the community are increasingly complex and demanding, and that their solution requires--as CPSU General Secretary and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said during his recent visit to Czechoslovakia--not only full utilization of all forces and abilities of the whole community but also constant deepening and development of the cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries. He reviewed the results achieved in the implementation of the plan of multilateral integration measures for 1976-1980, and said great attention must be given to the sphere of scientific-technical cooperation.

Premier Strougal also spoke of the draft long-term programs which constitute a framework strategy of the approach of the CMEA countries to the solution of the most important national economy problems, both in bilateral and multilateral cooperation. They also make it possible to form an effective structure of the economy of the community for a longer period, he said.

The premier underlined the words of Leonid Brezhnev that efforts must be made to increase the effectiveness of relations to the maximum, and to take into consideration not only present needs but also long-term prospects. He said that in cooperation with the other states of the CMEA community, Czechoslovakia in its economic policy must help ensure that the process of adaptation to the new conditions is steady and effective, and that there is the required degree of continuity.

Premier Strougal said that the estimates of economic development after 1980 count with the growth of the social product and national income of a little over 4 percent a year. The decisive source will again be [word indistinct], whose production should maintain a growth of (?almost) 5 percent a year. The premier said that the long-term plans envisage further enhancement of the export character of Czechoslovak industry, in which still greater role will be given to play to the engineering and chemical industries. Measures are to be adopted to deal with the present fuels and energy problems, and to ensure better utilization of raw materials in all branches of the national economy. In the fuels and energy sphere, priority must be given to the expansion of domestic resources, particularly brown coal and construction of nuclear power plants. Premier Strougal also stressed the importance of bilateral measures to [word indistinct] supplies of [word indistinct] and natural gas from the Soviet Union.

In the sphere of agriculture and food industry, Czechoslovakia's plans for the next decade call for continuation of the course oriented on self-sufficiency in grain production and overall self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. This will involve not only measures to solve the grain production problem but also to raise the production of fodder and root crops, and to ensure effective use of livestock feeds. As regards the long-term CMEA program in engineering, joint efforts must be made to substantially deepen the socialist international division of labour, both in production and in research and development, Premier Strougal said. Czechoslovakia's main contribution will be in the field of machine tools, shaping machines, hydraulic elements, energy equipment, particularly for nuclear power stations, as well as in automation and integrated circuits. The premier stressed in this connection the approach of the Soviet Union to these questions, and the importance of the agreement concluded between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak on the preparation of a long-term bilateral program of specialization and cooperation.

GDR's Stoph Speaks

LD272306Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2046 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--At the 32nd CEMA meeting Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid tribute to the comprehensive work done last year by the CEMA organs.

The economic, scientific and technical potential of the CEMA member countries has been further strengthened and the living standards of the working people increased. Stoph described as the basis for the growing influence of socialism on international development the firm alliance of the states of the socialist community. This also applies to the successes achieved in the GDR during the shaping of the developed socialist society: "Our country's party and government continue along the course of the unity of economic and social policy, although the foreign trade conditions for our development have fundamentally changed, and this process of change is continuing. The changes in the foreign trade conditions affect our republic to a high degree as, despite all endeavors to develop its own raw materials basis, over 60 percent of its total demand of raw materials must be imported, and it will also have to rely on high imports in the future."

Further socialist building and the changed foreign trade conditions demand a decisive acceleration of scientific and technical progress and increased rationalization as the key to the necessary increase in labor productivity.

According to the GDR premier, great importance in the work of the CEMA countries is ascribed to the strict implementation of the agreements made, which are of far-reaching importance for the further development of the economies of the CEMA countries: "We therefore keep the obligations undertaken by the GDR under constant observation and can note that by and large they were fulfilled."

In the formulation of the target program it was possible "to advance the clarification of a number of conceptual questions and fundamental possibilities of the development of the multilateral and bilateral cooperation for the preparation of the coming 5-year plan. We consider it necessary through our economic, scientific and technical cooperation to raise the target program to a generally higher level." It has been proven necessary to place the solving of the raw materials and fuels problems into the focus of the work on the long-term target program.

Willi Stoph pointed out the special role of machinebuilding within the growing division of labor between the CEMA countries. "The stable mutual relations on the basis of long-term agreements have for many branches of the machinebuilding industry of our countries a decisive importance." The effectiveness of international specialization and cooperation must be further increased. In the deepening of production specialization the final products must be given special importance.

Willi Stoph advocated the "long-term deepening of research cooperation and specialization." As an example he quoted the program of specialization and cooperation between the national economies of the GDR and the USSR which is being formulated for the period 1980 to 1990.

According to Stoph, the target programs before the council meeting constitute an agreed program of tasks. In further work on the long-term target programs and on the coordination of economic plans for the years 1981 to 1985 the formulation of specific agreements, accords and treaties will be in the foreground. "In accordance with the task set by the 31st CEMA meeting the executive committee has submitted proposals to improve and raise the effectiveness of the work of CEMA and of the international economic organizations, which have our approval," the GDR premier said.

In conclusion he paid tribute to the importance of CEMA cooperation for the further advance of the states and peoples along the path toward socialism-communism. In the nearly 30 years of CEMA's existence principles of cooperation have been established, principles which can only be developed under the socialist conditions of equal rights and obligations and of mutual advantage.

EASTERN BLOC'S NEW MBFR PROPOSALS ASSESSED

AU270915Y East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 24 Jun 78 p 2 AU

["M.G." commentary: "In Vienna NATO Must Now Put Its Cards on the Table"]

[Text] Europe is the continent where the successes of the socialist states' peace and detente policy have manifested themselves most clearly and conspicuously so far. We need only think of the important bilateral agreements between socialist and capitalist states where the principle of peaceful coexistence and its comprehensive possibilities have been effectively implemented. Let us think of the greatest success thus far: the signing of the CSCE final act by all participating states.

This tends to make one optimistic. But at the same time--and this worries the peoples on our continent and beyond--nowhere in the world is there such a concentration of armed forces and armaments in such a small area as in the heart of Europe. Only here do the two military coalitions face one another so directly. The realization that political detente must definitely be supplemented by military measures was recently expressed again by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a visit to the National People's Army ground forces when he said: Checking the arms race, reducing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe; for mankind today this is an issue of to be or not to be."

This realization is also reflected in the attitude of the socialist states participating in the Vienna negotiations on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. With constantly new proposals and initiatives, they have indicated that they are serious about striving for concrete and realistic steps. So far these proposals have been futile, due to the evasions or unrealistic counterproposals of the participating NATO states.

For more than 2 weeks now, new proposals by the socialist states directly participating in the Vienna negotiations--the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR--have been on the table. Even NATO delegation quarters had to admit that with these proposals it is possible to achieve realistic agreements. To overcome the deadlock in the negotiations and in the interest of an early agreement, the proposals have incorporated many elements of Western positions. Thus the socialist states declare their readiness to reduce the personnel strength of the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states in the specified area to an equal level--namely, 900,000 men each, including 700,000 ground troops. They declare their readiness to reduce only certain selected arms systems at first. Moreover, they propose that, in the first phase, only the USSR and the United States reduce their forces in central Europe by an equal percentage, the USSR being ready in this first phase to reduce its troops by twice as much as the American forces, provided that it is guaranteed that, as a result of both reduction phases, all participants will reduce their forces by about 11-13 percent, and that thus the existing military balance will be preserved.

The proposals have been made at a time when NATO is seeking to accelerate the pace of the qualitative arms race and thus to undermine the positive results of detente in Europe. The long-term armament program adopted at the recent NATO council meeting in Washington shows in a disquieting way that this road is to be maintained in future. Now it is high time to put the cards on the table in Vienna. The new initiatives of the socialist states are a touchstone as to whether the imperialist states are at all interested in the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe or whether the Vienna negotiations merely serve them as a figleaf, behind which they think they can hide their course of armament expansion.

EASTERN COMPROMISE READINESS IN MBFR TALKS DISPUTED

DW262045Y Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Jun 78 p 6 DW

[Wolfram von Raven article]

[Text] The fog gradually is clearing which thus far had almost completely covered the topical events at the Vienna negotiations on force reduction in central Europe. The contours of developments are now becoming clearer--has there been some progress of substantial importance, is there really a silver lining visible on the horizon of these talks between the West and the East?

Viewed superficially, the proposal with which the East reacted to the initiative of the West indeed looks like a rapprochement and almost like a method of achieving an agreed upon solution to the problems. For the Eastern side now wants the air and ground forces in the reduction area to be reduced to a total of 900,000 men each, the ground forces alone to be reduced to 700,000 men each; however, it wants to have the number of air troops limited to 200,000 men, while the Western proposals offer the possibility of enlarging the air forces at the expense of the ground forces--but not the ground forces at the expense of the air forces. This difference may appear insignificant, though it shows the significant difference in the negotiation objectives of both sides.

To the West, what matters is the elimination of disparities in ground forces, especially tank resources, so that the overall limit, covering the air forces as well, serves the single purpose of preventing circumvention of any eventual agreements through a change of uniforms on the soldiers. The East, on the other hand, is striving for rigid structures of ground forces and air forces, because such arrangement would produce an optimum effect regarding advantages for the East and disadvantages for the West. After all, the fact must be considered that the Americans, in order to enhance their position on our continent, have to cover a sea route, despite the possibilities of a rapid air maneuver, while the Soviets have short land and air routes at their disposal for reinforcing their positions. This shows the dilemma in which the matter has been caught right from the start.

Upon a thorough study of the East's proposal, it can be seen that its tendency toward consuming, as it were, the initiative of the West and integrating it, so to speak, in the concept of the Kremlin is becoming manifest. In the first reduction stage, covering only the armed forces of the United States and the USSR, according to the proposal made by the West, roughly 29,000 U.S. soldiers, 1,000 pieces of nuclear ammunition, as well as 54 Phantom aircraft and 36 Pershing missiles will be withdrawn, if the Soviet Union withdraws five divisions including 68,000 men and 1,700 combat tanks. The East is indeed prepared to accept the offer of the United States, as far as the reduction of nuclear arms is concerned; the Soviet Union is also content with the withdrawal of 14,000 Americans, but is ready to honor all this only with the withdrawal of two divisions and some other Soviet units amounting to 30,000 men and 1,000 combat tanks. Considering the asymmetry of means and possibilities of both world powers, this would not result in a useful deal in the sense of a politically undiminished security on a militarily lower level.

As regards the second stage, which will also amount to a reduction of domestic armed forces, the East, as before, maintains that the Eastern ground forces exceed the Western ground forces by only some 14,000 in the reduction area. The calculations of the West, however, say that the forces of the Warsaw Pact exceed those of the North Atlantic pact in central Europe by roughly 150,000 men. The initiative of the West, therefore, is based on a reduction by 91,000 men on its side, demanding a reduction by 241,000 men from the other side. The effect being a resultant numerical strength of 700,000 men on each side.

The proposal made by the East obviously agrees to the Western reduction in the dimension described above, but wants to pay for it with an Eastern reduction by 105,000 men only. Thus the Warsaw Pact sticks to its view that an approximate parity of both sides has long been existing, which is being absolutely disputed, and rightly so, by NATO. Consequently, the data discussion of the delegations in the Austrian capital has not led to any acceptable results to date, a fact which will block the prospect of early results in the negotiations.

Worse even than the contrasting presentation of military figures, which must be the basis of any agreement, is the fact that the East is unable to adopt one important political principle of the West. True , the East accepts collective ceilings on the armed forces of both alliances in the area under discussion; but it wants the reduction of the troops in complete units, with national quotas being fixed. This must not be accepted by the West, because it would give the opponent an opportunity for codetermination in shaping the NATO structure, without being equally affected itself. This is simply a result of the geographical configuration.

Important, moreover, is the fact that the East expects, as a part of the second state, a dismantling of arms capabilities after the model of the first stage. This would force the West to continue the barter deal, "nuclear carriers for combat tanks", in the qualities and quantities in which it was introduced. The result would be a denuclearization in the center of our continent, by which the Western camp would have lost the nuclear commitment of the Americans. The Eastern superpower would not only bring its conventional superiority to bear, which it would more or less retain, but it would also, by means of the nuclear arms capacities on its own territory, enhance to full effectiveness the threat of mass annihilation. Consequently, it is hard to interpret the tricks of the East in Vienna as a change in the interest of the security of the West.

UN PREPARATORY MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU271053Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27 Jun--The preparatory European regional meeting for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, due in Vienna next year, started on June 26 in the palace hall of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The preparatory meeting is attended by delegations of the European and North American states in the membership of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, of UN specialized bodies and agencies, as also representatives of inter-government organizations.

The proceedings are attended by Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN/ECE, Frank Joao da Costa, secretary general of the UNCSTD, Norman Scott, director of the UN/ECE Trade and Technology Division, A.R. Kaddoura, UNESCO deputy director general.

Organized under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, this important meeting taking place in the Romanian capital city over June 26-30, occasions a comprehensive analysis at a national and regional level of the socioeconomic issues that might be solved by means of science and technology, the presentation of the standpoints included in the national programmes and in the scientific and economic development policies.

Ion Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, head of the Romanian delegation, was elected chairman of the meeting.

J.D. de Haan (the Netherlands) was elected vice-chairman, and Vladislav Kotchetkov (U.S.S.R.) and Alvarez de Toledo (Spain), rapporteurs. Ion Ursu, chairman of the meetings, read out the message addressed to the meeting by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The proceedings continue.

UNGA DISARMAMENT SESSION TERMED INEFFECTIVE

AU271200Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Petrit Bushati Article: "The Slogans About 'Disarmament'--A Dangerous Illusion"]

[Excerpts] The 10th extraordinary UNGA session on disarament has been holding proceedings in New York for many days. This problem has been under examination for a long time. Its beginning dates back to 15 March 1960. Once again in a special forum, when the disarmament committee created by decision of the UNGA began its proceedings in Geneva, over 18 years have since elapsed, and despite the fact that hundreds of meetings and sessions and innumerable discussions have taken place, disarmament remains a distant illusion, whereas rearmament on a scale unprecedented in the history of mankind, has become a major feature of the aggressive policy of the two superpowers and other imperialists.

Everyone can see that while they are making a lot of noise about disarmament, the two imperialist superpowers have become the latest arms merchants. Through this commerce in blood, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are not only making huge profits, but are also securing political concessions, penetrating those countries which accept arms from Washington and Moscow and inciting them to create conflicts and start quarrels, that the two superpowers may then justify their intervention and expansion into various areas of the world.

In this tense situation, fraught with great dangers for the freedom and sovereignty of the peoples, the pacifistic imperialist-revisionist propaganda about "disarmament," "reduction of tension" and about "a world without wars and conflicts", is intended solely to deceive the people and to stimulate dangerous illusions, the sermons of the theoreticians of the "three worlds" that one should rely on one imperialism and on one aggressive bloc in order to combat the other, thus playing the game of U.S. imperialism, NATO and of reactionary and fascist regimes--these sermons are just as dangerous. The most simple reasoning leads one to the conclusion that it is precisely the imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, together with their instruments of war, that is, NATO and the Warsaw Pact--and not merely one of them--which constitute to the same degree the greatest danger to the freedom and security of the peoples, as well as a danger of a new world war. Nor can there be talk about genuine disarmament since the aggressive and oppressive nature of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism never changes.

The superpowers are turning the various demagogic conferences on disarmament and the reduction of forces into the basest negotiations in order to hatch plots and plans under the label of "preserving a balance and the status quo," and to convince the people that the best way for them is supposedly to refrain from angering the superpowers; that they should in fact submit themselves to one or the other, or even to both of them at the same time, because the issues of war and peace supposedly can only be resolved by the "super-bigs."

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 26-27 JUN

AU271905Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The communique on the meeting of the fifth AWP Central Committee plenum reads: The AWP Central Committee held its fifth plenum from 26-27 June, 1978, chaired by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. It examined the report of the Central Committee Politburo on the performance regarding the implementation of the decisions of the fifth and sixth party Central Committee plenums of 1974, and also the tasks set by the seventh party congress for further strengthening the country's defense, delivered by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Following wide discussions on the report, the Central Committee plenum approved it unanimously and adopted relevant decisions.

At the end, summing up the conclusions of the plenum's proceedings, Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, spoke about the important tasks which lay before the party and people for further strengthening the defense of our socialist fatherland.

[Signed] The Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum

Tirana, 27 June 1978.

ITALIAN CP SECRETARY DINUCCI VISITS

AU241610Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Fosco Dinucci, general secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Italy, last week paid a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, received at the party Central Committee Comrade Fosco Dinucci and had warm and cordial talks with him on issues of mutual interest. Also present was Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the Central Committee. The talks were characterized by the spirit of Marxist-Leninist unity.

Comrade Fosco Dinucci has left Albania. Seeing him off at the border were Foto Cami, member of the AWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Shkoder District Party Committee, and other comrades.

SHEHU EXPRESSES SYMPATHY TO KARAMANLIS ON EARTHQUAKE

AU232000Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece:

We regret hearing the report [word indistinct] about the damage caused by the earthquake which hit the city of Salonica. On behalf of the Albanian people and the government and on my personal behalf, I express to you, to your people and the Greek Government the feelings of our profound sympathy, as well as sincere condolences to the families of the victims.

NARODNA ARMIYA NOTES AID TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU271038 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 24 June 1978 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Krustin Krustev devoted to 25 June--the national day of Mozambique--and entitled "Three Years of Freedom." The author of the article describes his trip to Mozambique in 1975 in the company of Vladislav Videnov, representative of the State Council, and five Bulgarian specialists.

Krustev describes in particular one member of the group, Dr Slavcho Slavov, a military surgeon, who had already spent several years in Mozambique in the ranks of Samor Machel's guerrilla troops. Krustev stated that "Dr Slavcho Slavov, the military surgeon, was the one who introduced calm and confidence in our group. Unlike us, he had already spent several years with his family in the ranks of Samora Machel's partisans. As a surgeon he had saved the lives of more than one fighter. At that time we did not know all these things; only when we stepped on Mozambique territory did we become aware of the great love with which the names of Bulgaria and of Dr Slavov, personally, were being pronounced.

Further describing the surgeon's popularity, the author continues: "One day as we walked down the street a group of soldiers, as soon as they saw Dr Slavov, with childlike naivete put their machineguns down on the ground and started dancing around him in his honor. This was an expression of gratitude, above all toward the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which in the most difficult moments of struggle had fulfilled its international duty.

The author further describes his stay in Mozambique, the Bulgarian flag first being hoisted on the Bulgarian Embassy and also mentions the enthusiasm of the Mozambique population when listening to the speeches of Samora Machel, a situation which reminded Krustev of Bulgaria in the days immediately following the 9 September 1944 revolution.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY SECRETARY ARRIVES

AU261135Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee Carlos Altamirano, general secretary of the Chilean Socialist Party, arrived in Sofia this morning. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Zhivkov Receives Altamirano

AU272102Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the here visiting delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Mr Carlos Altamirano, secretary general of the party.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Carlos Altamirano exchanged information about the activities of the two parties and discussed the further development of cooperation between the BCP and the Chilean Socialist Party.

Mr Zhivkov made the Chilean guest familiar with the successes of the Bulgarian people in the building up of the developed socialist society. He reaffirmed the willingness of the BCP, loyal to its internationalist traditions, to continue to give support to the heroic struggle of the Chilean people against fascist dictatorship.

The secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party spoke about the activity of the Chilean Socialist [Party] for the further strengthening of their unity with the communists and the other democratic forces in Chile in the building up of a broad anti-fascist front. He gave a high appraisal to the solidarity of the BCP and the Bulgarian people with the working people in Chile. The delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party held talks also at the CC of the RCP with the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Georgi Atanasov. Tomorrow the delegation leaves this country.

NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES 15 JUN

AU211147Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 78 p 8 AU

[Text] Carlos Alberto Pereira Pinto, new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil to Bulgaria, arrived in Sofia yesterday.

Received by Mladenov

AU211147Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received the newly appointed Brazilian ambassador to Bulgaria, Carlos Alberto Pereira Pinto, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

Received by Zhivkov

AU272052Y Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today expressed his confidence that the fruitful links existing between Bulgaria and Brazil which are based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, will continue to develop.

In his speech on receiving the credentials of the new Brazilian ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Carlos Alberto Pereira Pinto, he pointed out that no doubt there exist yet unutilized possibilities for the promotion of the bilateral, mutually advantageous economic ties. "I am convinced that the new initiatives from the Bulgarian and the Brazilian side for translating these possibilities into reality will not be slow in producing positive results," Mr Zhivkov declared.

In his turn the Brazilian ambassador pointed out that Brazil is endeavouring to increase its trade and economic cooperation with Bulgaria. For this purpose Brazil will take part in the international fair in the town of Plovdiv this year. "Brazil and Bulgaria maintain good diplomatic relations based on the principles of non-interference and mutual respect, and make efforts for their development which is in the interests of their two peoples," said Mr Carlos Alberto Pereira Pinto.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT FRG ON 3, 4 JUL

AU272051Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to the FRG on 3 and 4 July at the invitation of Hans Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs. The visit aims at continuing to exchange opinions between the two governments following the October 1977 visit of Genscher in Bulgaria.

CONSULTATIONS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HELD

AU271911Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--Consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and France were held in Sofia on June 26 and 27. Some questions of international relations and bilateral cooperation were discussed.

The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, and the French Beir Jacques Adreani, director of the Political Department for Europe.

Mr Adreani was received by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO POLAND--At the invitation of the National Council of Polish Women, a delegation of the Bulgarian Women's Committee, headed by Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the committee, left for Warsaw on an official visit today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL--The BCP Central Committee working group led by Rachko Rachkov, chief of the Organization Department at the BCP Central Committee, that visited Portugal from 12-19 June and acquainted itself with the Portuguese Communist Party's [PCP] experience in building the party and its work with the public organizations, has returned home. The working group was received by Sergio Velaregues, member of the Political Committee and the PCP Central Committee Secretariat, and by (Domingus Abrantis), secretary of the Central Committee. Meetings and talks were also held with the party committees in Lisbon, Coimbra, Evora and (Bareiro). [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

DOYNOV AT TRANSPORTATION CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the day of the transportation workers was held today in Sofia. Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Nikola Kalchev, chief of the Industry and Transport Department at the BCP Central Committee, and representatives of Soviet transportation organizations attended the celebration. Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, conveyed greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE--The Fatherland Front National Council delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, the National Council's chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, that had visited the CSSR at the invitation of the National Front Central Committee, has returned home. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU]

STOICHKOV HOLDSPRESS CONFERENCE--Grigor Stoichkov, minister of agriculture and food industry and deputy chairman of the Council fo Ministers, has held a press conference with the journalists engaged in agricultural problems. Grigor Stoichokov emphasized that attention must now be focused to primarily resolve the problems in cattle-breeding, rational utilization of the land, yields, production sources and raw materials. He also devoted particular attention to the factors of decisive importance for fulfilling the agricultural tasks; organization of labor, implementation of the scientific achievements, qualification of the cadres and the political work with them. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU]

HUSAK GREETS ALL-CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY IN PRAGUE

LD271638Y Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 27, CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak appreciated in a letter to the 5th All-Christian Peace Assembly here today the activities of the Christian peace conference which in the past twenty years contributed to the joint efforts of progressive, democratic and peace forces of the world.

Replying to a letter of greetings from the assembly Gustav Husak recalled the rich history of Czechoslovakia in mankind's struggle for a life without wars, oppression and absurd destruction. He noted that the working people of the country are building an equitable society which esteems the work of all upright citizens, regardless of their social position, nationality or religion.

Czechoslovakia "is on the side of those forces of the present world which work for mankind to be able to live in peace, for the arms race to be halted and for resolute steps to be taken towards reducing military budgets, banning the production of mass destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb.

"Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we are consistent supporters of an improvement of the international situation and detente. We fully back the Soviet Government's proposals the implementation of which would free the world from the threat of a new nuclear conflict and make it possible to use the means now being spent on armament in the interest of a happier life of people."

The president expressed the belief that the assembly will be "an important contribution to the fulfillment of the humane and noble aims conducive to the strengthening of a lasting peace and progress in the world" and wished it full success.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES TALKS WITH PORTUGAL'S SA MACHADO

LD272208Y Prague CTK in English 2114 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 27, CETEKA--Czechoslovak and Portuguese Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vitor Sa Machado continued their talks here today by an exchange of views on the international situation and major topics.

They stressed the importance of detente not only for Europe but for mutually advantageous and constructive international cooperation in general. They described relaxation of tension as the main prerequisite for strengthening mutual trust and for the deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation between states with differing social systems.

The ministers said that expansion of Czechoslovak-Portuguese relations in the interest of both countries will also make a contribution to the development of the process of detente.

Ministers Chnoupek and Sa Machado also spoke of the implementation of the conclusions of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation, and of the need for constructive preparations for the planned Madrid meeting of the Helsinki conference final act signatories.

They briefed each other on the stands of their government on the situation in the Middle East and Africa, including the efforts to eliminate the last remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The talks continue tomorrow.

REPORTAGE ON SLOVAK PREMIER COLOTKA'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Kuwaiti Minister

LD272202Y Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, June 27, CETEKA--Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received here today Kuwaiti Minister of Health 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi for talks on deepening cooperation and widening mutual relations in the sphere of health service. The Kuwaiti delegation will inspect during its four-day visit to Slovakia health centres in Bratislava, Piestany and Trencianske Teplice.

Attends Slovak National Council

LD271712Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The eighth session of the Slovak National Council opened in Bratislava this morning. Ladislav Mikus, an editor, reports on this morning's session:

The meeting was opened by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. He welcomed these Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other guests, among them a delegation of deputies and members of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly. In his opening speech, Comrade Salgovic recalled the fact that less than a month has elapsed since the visit to our country of the highest representatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; the 4-day stay in our country by our Soviet guests was a powerful demonstration of friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation between our countries and their communist parties. It was a demonstration of the unshakeable unity of the countries of the socialist community in their noble struggle for the victory of socialism, lasting peace and progress the world over. On behalf of the Slovak National Council, Comrade Salgovic declared that all deputies agree and subscribe to the statement issued by the Federal Assembly at its meeting last week, that the joint statement of both delegations--the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia--will also be a joint program of the Slovak National Council in its everyday activity.

Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, then spoke about the fulfillment of the government's program. He characterized the period of the last 2 years as positive. Despite complex conditions, we have achieved results which show that our national economy is set on a successful upward course. The dynamic development of the national economy has continued, which is demonstrated by the growth of social products by 11.3 percent and of the national income by more than 10 percent. A total of 10 deputies have submitted their names for a debate on the Slovak Government's report on the fulfillment of its program.

Addresses National Council Session

LD271745Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Ladislav Mikus report on Slovak National Council session in Bratislava on 26 June]

[Text] Slovak Premier Peter Colotka spoke on the first topic on the agenda--the report of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic on the fulfillment of the 1976-1977 program. He described the past period as a further successful advancement in our national economy. Then he said:

[Begin Colotka recording] In past years we have managed to maintain the fast rate of development of all basic sectors of material production, resulting in an 11.7 percent increase in the social product in 1977 as compared with 1975. At the same time we have continued to make useful structural changes, above all in industry, on the basis of the further increase in the weight of the engineering and chemical industry--these sectors contributed in this period by more than 57 percent to the total growth of production--and also on the basis of selected development programs.

The growing creation of material resources has enabled us to further broaden the material-production base by increasing the volume of basic means by 16 percent, and, at the same time, to develop the living standard of the population by increasing personal consumption by 8.2 percent and social consumption by 13.4 percent in 1977, as compared with 1975.

Through the faster dynamics of economic development in Slovakia, in comparison to the statewide rate, we have been implementing the task set by the 15th congress: to better utilize the natural and economic conditions in Slovakia in the interest of strengthening the whole Czechoslovak economy. And we have, at the same time, continued to bring about the equalization of the economies of both our national republics. A glance at development in the individual sectors of production and at the development of individual aspects of the reproduction process in the past 2 years shows where we can build on positive results, and where to focus our attention in order to continue along the path of further advancement.

Industry developed fastest in the material production sector. The volume of its production in 1977 was higher by 14.6 percent as compared with 1975, thereby slightly overfulfilling the level set by the plan. Industry as a whole has overfulfilled the planned production, but individual production-economic units and enterprises have to pay increased attention to the even fulfillment of tasks, to the fulfillment of deliveries both to the domestic market and for export in the required range and quality, and, at the same time, to faster assimilation of new productions. We have to say openly that we are not satisfied with the rate of innovation, nor with the quality of products. [end recording]

Then Premier Peter Colotka spoke about the fulfillment of tasks in investment building, where we have not achieved the planned goals on the whole. He especially emphasized the construction of the fuel-power complex. In housing construction, he laid emphasis on the overfulfillment of the planned number of completed apartments but stated that the sharp planned trend in the construction of technological and, above all, civic facilities had not been achieved.

In the sphere of agriculture and food, the premier said, the basic goals are being followed and the government considers the increase in livestock and their usefulness a success; but an increased rationalization in fodder consumption per unit of production is necessary. About the growth of the living standard he said:

[Begin Colotka recording] The trend of the 15th congress, which we must safeguard as the primary goal of our party policy, is the growth of living standards. The incomes of the population have grown in the last 2 years by 11.6 percent so that in 1977 they represented Kcs 19,502 per citizen, which is Kcs 1,651 more than in 1975. At the same time, in more complex economic conditions we have endeavored to achieve stability in prices of the basic needs. The two way movement of implemented retail prices, in order to make price relations more realistic from the point of view of both foreign prices and internal production cost, and from the perspective of influencing the structure of production and consumption, have not essentially influenced the level of retail prices on the whole, nor relations between nominal and real incomes.

The material standards of all groups of the population, the working people, families with children and especially the older citizens who are retired, have improved. In addition to the social incomes, which have grown by 12 percent, we have also increased the means devoted to development of social facilities for young people and old citizens who need this help, above all through raising accomodation capacities in old people's homes, broadening the nursing service, meals and so on. We will continue to see to it that the means given to these purposes are fully and effectively utilized. The material consumption of the population has grown through the internal market, whose turnover has grown in comparison with 1975 by 2.3 percent.

Comrades! Social consumption continued to grow at a faster rate, especially the means given to the development of schooling, culture and the health service. An assessment of the results achieved so far, as well as of the orientation toward the tasks we face, jstifies our statement that, despite complications, we have all the prerequisites for a successful fulfillment of the planned tasks. We have a demanding program of economic and social development, as adopted at the 15th CPCZ Congress, as supported and--under the leadership of the party--realized by the millions of our citizens. We have obtained good results from material cooperation between the Czech and Slovak nations and our other nationalities, who jointly contribute to the growth of the material and spiritual wealth of their socialist fatherland--and we stress this on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of February, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic and the 10th anniversary of the federation. Therefore, comrades, how we utilize these prerequisites is a matter of interest for us all, something that depends on our will, our abilities and determination. [end recording]

After the address delivered by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, devoted to the report on fulfillment of the Slovak Socialist Republic's program declaration, ten deputies spoke in the discussion. They dealt with individual spheres of the program declaration of the government and, using examples, also illustrated some shortcomings in work and fulfillment of the program.

At the close of the deliberations, the deputies adopted a resolution dealing with the report on fulfillment of the program declaration of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic in which they noted that the government secures the fulfillment as laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the congress of the CPSL, appreciated the government's endeavor to achieve further economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia and expressed their agreement with further development in fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The second point on the agenda of today's session of the Slovak National Council was devoted to the draft of the state final account of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1977. A paper on this theme was delivered by Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance. He said that the results of economic and financial development in 1977 had been, on the whole, positive and that they had been characterized by the predominance of positive tendencies. Social resources had been growing dynamically and, therefore, so had the creation of values to satisfy the growing needs of the population and the growth of its living standards.

Speaks at Trade Fair Opening

LD241042Y Prague CTK in English 2117 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, June 23 CETEKA--'INCHEBA 78', the tenth international chemical trade fair, was opened here today in the presence of a delegation of the Czecholovak Government, headed by its deputy premier and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka.

The opening ceremony was also attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak party Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, and other leading officials.

Opening the trade fair, Peter Colotka stressed that characteristic features of Czechoslovakia's economic development are also the sharp growth of the share of the chemical industry in the overall industrial production, and the ever increasing chemicalization of economy.

A number of large new plants have been built in the recent period, plants in the sphere of oil processing, petrochemistry, fertilizers, chemical fibres, cellulose and paper.

The problems of environmental protection will have to be solved more consistently together with development of the chemical industry. This will involve an elaborate program of investments, as well as international cooperation, especially deeper integration of the Czechoslovak chemical industry with that of other socialist countries.

Peter Colotka went on to appreciate the creative atmosphere of peace and peaceful cooperation, and welcomed the realistic views of some Western politicians, producers and businessmen which are ever more asserted as shown at this year's 'INCHEBA'. The development of commercial contacts also with countries with a different social system is in harmony with the Czechoslovak foreign political line of peace, he said and added that these contacts cannot but contribute to a good and constructive atmosphere in the world.

The Slovak premier appreciated that a new section has appeared at this year's 'INCHEBA', called Iner-No-Technology. [as received] It is to deal in three-year cycles with the protection of the environment from pollution by chemical industry waste, the development of waste-free and closed technological cycles, and other utilization of waste from chemical production. This world-wide effort, exerted by all, irrespective of social systems, must be hailed and should be spread to other spheres of relations.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLANS' IN 1968 ASSESSED

AU231305Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal article: "Hotbed; Pondering Over Facts Which Are 10 Years Old"]

[Text] For our citizens who lived through the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakis, for children and adults alike, the words "concentration camp" have the most terrifying content: We inevitably recall the "showers" of Auschwitz and Treblinka, where Hitler's zyklon gas annihilated millions of people, and Mauthausen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Theresienstadt and dozens of other places with cold barracks, camp squares, inhuman drudgery and hunger which was even worse, with terrible diseases and sadistic tortures, places where too many of our mothers, fathers, brothers, sons and daughters are buried. The words "concentration camp" mean the concentrated pain of our nations.

Therefore we did not believe--we did not want to believe and perhaps could not believe--the reports which were disseminated in July 1968, secretly at first, from ear to ear, but later with no restraints by the staff of the so-called second party center--by Prague's city committee of the party. According to the reports, the extreme righwing faction of the CPCZ city committee agreed with former Minister of Interior Josef Pavel on the establishment of concentration camps for party functionaries. There will be some bloodshed, members of that group were saying, but it cannot be carried out without bloodshed. This word "it" meant "the revival process", "democratic socialism", "socialism with a human face"....

We did not want to believe it. Perhaps we could not believe it, were not capable of believing it, because the words concentration camp belonged to fascism and to Hitler's occupation. But there is a document called "A Note for Premier Comrade Ing Cernik" signed by a member of the premier's Secretariat, Dr Bohumil Havel, in which O. Cernik was told that Minister of Interior Gen Josef Prchlik "prepared a proposal for a managing center of the state, which would--at times of increased political tension--assume all power in the state. The center was to be formed by the following people: Dubcek, Smrkovsky, Pavel and Cernik. Dubcek and Smrkovsky had already approved the proposal. This document clearly says against whom this "center" will implement "all" its power at times of so-called increased political tension, and openly states that Minister Pavel and General Prchlik elaborated a "proposal of preventive security measures against the appearances of conservative forces, in the sense that work camps for reeducation should be established, differentiated by the length of detainment for individual categories."

This was the way in which concentration camps were being prepared. Camps for so-called conservatives, that is, for party functionaries who did not give up their communist conviction.

The information media and the "revivalists" in their addresses did not, naturally, speak about such things. According to them everything was nice and excellent for the people because "socialism with a human face" was at stake. But under the mask of this spuriously glittering slogan the white counterrevolution and fascism were approaching our country.

Above the gates of his concentration camps, Hitler wrote the hypocritical slogan: Arbeit Macht Frei [work makes you free]...What would Dubcek, Smrkovsky or Pavel have written? It is difficult to say. But it ensues from the document that the "reeducation" would mean that principled communists should take off their Red skin, and if they did not, they would be stripped of it.

From Where

The mind still refuses to believe this fact, but the official act from the former premier's office is in front of me and its sober language is clear. Apart from this I also familiarized myself with another document which removed any doubt as to what was being prepared. It is from the archives of the Ministry of Interior and carries the number N/1-00109/ZD-68 of 11 July 1968. It is entitled: "Proposed Measures To Be Applied by the Ministry of Interior in Case of the Reaction's Attempt To Evoke Unrest on CSSR Territory." It is labeled as a "strictly secret document of special importance."

When superficially reading the document, it may seem that it contains a complex of extensive organization measures and basic changes of cadres in security and in the Ministry of Interior's apparatus, but even these measures were quite clearly not directed against the counterrevolution. It is well known whom Minister Pavel used to regard as reactionary. While he threatened with reprisals any security member who would, in the interest of protecting the republic, undertake anything against the so-called progressives, including the subversives from KAN [club of committed non-party members] and K231 [association of former political prisoners], he generously tolerated threats and attacks against party members and nonparty members who defended socialism. Therefore it is not difficult to see whom his order was directed against in the proposed measure: "Insure observation of reactionary politicians (watching their apartments, controlling their contacts)." To put it simply, people who stood on party positions were to be spied upon. On the other hand, according to another order, the personal protection of leading journalists who no longer hid the fact that they had gone over to the other, anticommunist side of the barricade, was to be reinforced.

The document also includes an order which illustrates the purpose of the measures proposed by Pavel. It reads: "Immediately stop (even before the government's approval) jamming foreign broadcasts; start liquidation work and insure that jamming cannot be reactivated." Josef Pavel knew that the subversive imperialist centers at that time concentrated 20 high-performance mobile radio transmitters on our western border--and cleared the way for them. He also knew--and even wrote about it in his report on the situation of the state's security--that hundreds of agents from capitalist intelligence services were virtually working openly in our republic and that American and West German generals and high-ranking officers were arriving in our country, dressed casually as tourists. But in his proposals he does not mention this, nor does he declare any measures to be taken against the imperialist spies.

Everything he ordered was aimed against principled communists and non-party members who defended socialism.

Pavel's document does not mention concentration camps for these honorable citizens, but from the formation of a four-member managing center of the state, which would assume total power, to Pavel's proposed measures, to the furious attempts of the small counterrevolutionary group in the party's Prague city committee, there was a direct line leading to concentration camps.

Honorable and honest people would have been detained there only because they did not give up their socialist and communist conviction.

Who Commanded

The above-mentioned documents testify that the bloc of rightwing and antisocialist forces was determined in July 1968 to suppress, by force, any opposition of principled communists and convinced socialists who opposed realization of the plans for a return to capitalism. What force? The right wingers, who were moving--primarily at that time--into the leading positions in the regional, district and enterprise party organizations, were purposefully disarming the people's militias. The properly sentenced agents of subversive imperialist centers who organized themselves into the K231 knew the methods of shipping weapons from the West--and did so almost freely. Minister of Interior Josef Pavel gradually liquidated the state security organs and was getting rid of the communist cadres. The press, radio and television were in the midst of shameless campaigns denouncing communists and honest citizens and clearing the path for finishing them off, evoking nationalist frenzy and grossly confusing the youth. Even in the army and its commanding corps there appeared rightwing and antisocialist trends.

In this period, the republic was crowded with Western spies and diversionists. Even unbelievable things could happen: a special group of American "silent killers" from Vietnam arrived in Czechoslovakia, a group of "Green Berets" who were trained in the West German town of Bad Tolz for the CSSR events, in the headquarters of the 10th special American strike force. The West German Bundeswehr was equally active. The Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote that recruiting and sending military intelligence agents to Czechoslovakia reached an unusual degree; according to DER SPIEGEL's data, the West German intelligence headquarters in Pullach near Munich alone had almost 400,000 agents in our republic in the first half of 1968.

At the same time, Dubcek, Smrkovsky, Kriegel and company were answering the Warsaw letter from five socialist countries in a manner which, in fact, created within our country a psychosis suitable to cause the separation of the CSSR from the fraternal countries and our country's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact--which was the guarantee of Czechoslovakia's independence and sovereignty.

How could all this happen? Did not Dubcek tearfully swear his loyalty to proletarian internationalism? Did not Smrkovsky recall in May the Hungarian events of 1956; did he not say that "in our country it could end even more tragically" than in Hungary and did he not warn that "tanks could finally save us from a great tragedy?" And did not the information media praise "socialism with a human face" as a guarantee of democracy, civil rights and freedom?

The crux of the matter is that in the bloc of rightwing and anticommunist forces, which was already firmly consolidated, the anticommunist forces were in command, directed by imperialist intelligence services. Dubcek, the so-called first man of January, gave them his blessings because they gave him the halo of a "revivalist" and "the most popular Czechoslovak statesman." Frantisek Kriegel was naturally in his element; again, he could freely and widely implement his experience as an imperialist agent, which he acquired during his service to Chiang Kai-shek. He was, of course, "the great conductor" behind the scenes and had others do the coarse and crude work. There was, among others, Josef Smrkovsky, "the tribune of the people;" this too was understandable, because a "significant" glance sufficed for the leaders of the antisocialist forces at that time, such as Smrkovsky. J. Smrkovsky, this self-made politician, already knew what chord to strike.

This is why anticommunists could already command and did so.

This is also why the counterrevolutionary group in the Prague city party committee, gathered around Venek Silhan, was saying that "there will be some bloodshed" and was asking for the establishment of concentration camps for principled communists; why Josef Pavel took good care of the so-called black lists of names of people with a clear conscience; why the old imperialist agent Professor Vaclav Cerny was rubbing his hands while saying that "it will go as far as [hanging communists on] the streetlamps;" and why the diversionists from Club 231--who have our people's lives on their conscience--were getting ready "to tear both legs off of communists, and at least one from those who agreed with them...."

In July it was obvious that the bloc of right wingers and anticommunists was preparing the decisive attack against the socialist foundations of the republic, and that they were prepared to get even with anyone who prevented them from doing it.

The timing of the attack was set for the 14th extraordinary party congress at the beginning of September 1968.

They Had Forgotten

When someone who has learned the lesson of the last 10 years peruses the papers of July 1968, he naturally understands far more exactly the true meaning of these words. It is possible to notice, for example, that the majority of journalists--and the same is true, of course, of radio and television commentators--were extremely sensitive to any mention of antisocialist and anticommunist elements in our country. The journalists were rhetorically asking: How can we believe that after 20 years of socialism there are antisocialist forces in the republic? They insisted that the Communist Party would give itself a bad grade if it believed in their existence.

It Was Demagogy

Although 20 years had passed since February 1948, generations of former factory owners, large, medium and small alike were living in our country. [paragraph continues]

Still among us were deactivated and retired police and gendarmerie officials, mercenary lawyers who were justifiably deprived of their private practices, physicians who masked with their diplomas their charlatanism and who had to abandon their practices. There were also former farmers and kulaks who had not reconciled themselves with the loss of "their" soil. And there were the postrevolutionary national administrators as well, who were already slobbering with desire for the factories and shops that were entrusted to them temporarily after May 1945. And there were many more people belonging to the bourgeoisie and petit bourgeoisie who remained in the republic but never identified themselves with socialism.

It is well known that RFE and other means of imperialist ideological diversion appealed to them and nourished in them the hope for a "reversal of conditions." They not only nourished them, but depended on them while carrying out various diversionist and murderous actions against the party; the history of Babice is characteristic in this respect.

Let us take the history of the illegal Christian-Democratic Party in our country. Its long history proves that there had always been groups of people striving to change our republic's political and social conditions. It was almost moving that in the Christian-Democratic Party--called the people's party--inveterate clericals met with agrarians, with former social democrats and members of the people's party and with fascists from the Party of National Unity [existing in Bohemia and Moravia during World War II]. They bridged the differences in their views by their common hatred for socialism, for the CPCZ and for virtually every citizen who contributed to our just cause.

But it was not the Christian-Democrat Party alone. Deep underground the members of the defeated bourgeoisie and petit bourgeoisie were also grouping. They had dozens of various programs, in many aspects contradictory, but in one respect always the same: They were striving for the return to capitalism, that is, for the return of their factories, their estates, their banks, their wholesale shops and their privileged positions.

But despite the tremendous political, ideological and material support from the West, practically nothing was going right for them. This was because the Communist Party, with the consent of the working people, was vigilantly safeguarding the security and the tranquility of the republic. The building of socialism in our country was moving ahead very successfully and rapidly. The political, social, economic and cultural changes were so great that it almost seemed that they would convince even the most stubborn opponents of socialism.

But also in that period--because of the strong remnants of the bourgeoisie and particularly the petit bourgeoisie in our country--it was necessary to consistently insure and implement the leading position of the workers class in society and within the party, and, systematicaly and with great determination, to insure the ideological firmness and class purity of the communist ranks. As long as the party, and particularly its leadership, did this, the country was not in much danger.

But after 1968 we ascertained how many outright anticommunists held the party card. This, naturally, made their disruptive activity easier. But where did they come from? The explanation is not difficult. The petit bourgeois is very adaptable, because he absolutely lacks all principles. And when, at the end of the fifties and during the sixties, he saw that the party was less and less willing to listen to the great proletarian collectives and was ever more sloppily looking after the decisive industrial spheres, and that, on the contrary, it conducted its policy in accordance with the views of the "intellectual elite," he rushed to join the party. [paragraph continues]

He knew the value of the party card for the realization of the plans which he carried at the bottom of his soul. The nonclass selection method of enrolling party members made this possible.

In a few years, the party had only a minority of workers in its ranks--an unusual minority for the party's entire history. This, obviously, is the explanation for how the rightist and reformist forces could establish themselves within the communist party, and could turn themselves into a unified trend even prior to the 13th CPCZ Congress.

The lesson from the crisis development in the party and society emphasizes that petit bourgeois elements were the foundation and fertile soil of this trend. It was precisely the petit bourgeois elements which enthusiastically accepted anything served to them by bourgeois propaganda, and they themselves were actively eliciting illusions regarding capitalism, unfolding nationalist hysteria and anti-Soviet campaigns.

The attitude of the old CIA agent, Pavel Trigid, is known; years ago he issued a directive that the various bourgeois and petit bourgeois should exploit the inadequate vigilance of the party leadership and join the CPCZ; he was even forcing the famous communist-baiter [komunistobijec] from the period of the pre-Munich republic and the pre-February years, Prof Vaclav Cerny, to do this.

The CIA aim was clear: to create within the party a strong revisionist, rightist trend which would blunt the communists' main weapons, or even take these weapons away from them. One has to admit that in the sixties this plan was being gradually realized. Apart from this, the year 1968 itself provided the rightists with the opportunity to enroll in the party anyone they wished. The party's class composition became a caricature of its historical mission.

After all, let us look at the current activity of the so-called revivalists of socialism, who used to carry the Communist Party card in their pockets: Jiri Pelikan attends all the anti-Czechosolvak activities; Ludek Pachman has become religious and, through this, he has joined forces with West German revanchist and Sudeten German circles; Milan Schulz has become a coordinator in [Radio] Free Europe--a CIA branch; Antonin Liehm is just a pen for sale, always ready to take a stand against our republic.

But these are just a few names, a disgusting list which could go on. There were many more people who wanted to change this country to the capitalist mold. Many of them succeeded in disguising their true intentions for a long time. But then it seemed to them that the time had come....

These people with the party card in their pockets were also the cement which joined the rightist trend within the party with antisocialist and outright anticommunist elements, to form one well-organized bloc.

Therefore we saw in July, 10 years ago, how suddenly--as if from oblivion--people marched against us who hated everything that had taken away their factories, shops, lawyers' offices, medical practices, gendarmes' sabers and rifles, who hated the party and any man devoting his energy to the socialist task.

From this hotbed grew the mushroom of counterrevolution. And it wanted to strangle the socialist republic.

Ten years have passed...the rumors about the establishment of concentration camps which were spreading from the Prague city party committee, the document on the anticommunist measures proposed by Josef Pavel--all this today can only sound like an echo from the past. But the lesson which they gave remains. And warns....

YOUTH DAILY SCORES BRZEZINSKI INFLUENCE ON CARTER

AU271205Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 24 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Karel Cech article: "This Week's Commentary: Dangerous Adviser for Security Questions"]

[Text] A cartoon recently published in the American daily INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE is a political commentary without a single word. In the cockpit of a jet fighter, which bears the inscription "American foreign policy," sits President Carter clad in shorts, turning a steering wheel which looks like the handlebars of a tricycle. Behind him, with the real control stick in his hand and a modest smile on his face sits Zbigniew Brzezinski, his adviser for questions of internal security.

Ever more political observers, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, have of late been asking who actually guides the American steps on the international scene, who stands behind the dangerous complications of American-Soviet relations we are now witnessing, after a period of positive and hopeful relaxation, and whence comes this blast of cold wind which has begun blowing from Washington in the direction of the East. The American cartoonist's drawing is one of the answers to these and similar questions.

In the past, American presidents with much broader international knowledge than President Carter's--he came to the White House and became head of the most important Western big power with an experience not exceeding the boundaries of his native Georgia--traditionally leaned on the views of their advisers when shaping their foreign political line. Zbigniew Brzezinski, whom Carter called in as prompter and with whom--if he is in Washington--he has a daily consultation in the White House at quarter to nine sharp, has, unlike Carter, been dealing with politics all his life. However, he was always--be it as a Harvard University student or director of the research institute for questions of communism attached to Columbia University--been noted for his blindly anticommunist and anti-Soviet stance. The roots of this stance are, without doubt, in part purely personal. A Pole by birth, whose parents did not return home after World War II, he maintains close contacts with Polish and other emigre circles. No matter what his motives, Brzezinski has always been an overt anticommunist, and antagonism toward and mistrust of the Soviet Union has always been the foundation of his political theories and concepts. Last week the American weekly NEWSWEEK wrote about him that "Brzezinski was always a hawk among intellectuals vying for the post of adviser. As a proponent of a hard line he was not blinded by lightning as Paul was on the way to Damascus, but in his approach he always made use of muscles..."

And now a man with this political curriculum and credo is the chief pilot who directs American foreign policy from the back seat, an adviser with whom President Carter sometimes meets even ten times in the course of a single day, whom he believes more than anybody else, and to whom he listens more often and more attentively than to any of his secretaries. But the consequences of the anti-Soviet and extremely reactionary views of this President's closest adviser on shaping American foreign policy are beginning to give rise to concern, not only throughout the world, but even in the United States as well, among ordinary Americans as well as among soberly and realistically thinking politicians. And no wonder. Zbigniew Brzezinski's entire career thus far has been founded exclusively on an attempt to foment conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union, on an attempt to complicate and aggravate the relations between these two countries, which have a key influence on the creation of the international situation throughout the world. Although from the title of his function he is U.S. President's adviser for questions of national security, the policy which he asserts at any price is the greatest threat to the security, peace and interests of the United States and all Americans. And not only of the Americans....

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

Visits Plant With Honecker

LD271648Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The 2,600 workers of the publicly owned Berlin "Marzahn" machine tool plant yesterday gave Erich Honecker and his guest, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is paying an official friendship visit to the GDR, a cordial welcome in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity. The representatives of the two friendly countries had trust-inspiring discussions with workers, engineers, technicians and apprentices, to whom they accorded high recognition for their achievements.

During their tour of various workshops, one foreman's section was given the name "Collective of Friendship Between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah." The foreman, Juergen Kranz, expressed gratitude and pride for this distinction while accepting a diploma signed by Erich Honecker and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Accompanying Erich Honecker and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the visit to the plant were SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen and Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin area SED executive, and members of the party accompanying the Libyan head of state.

During talks with Plant Director Alfred Dellheim, workers and technicians, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi acquainted himself with the plant's production range and its workers' achievements.

The two statesmen expressed their cordial thanks and then signed the guest book. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi wished the workers and engineers "further successes in socialist construction."

Talks Continue in Berlin

LD272204Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, continued on Tuesday. At the center of the discussions were questions about the world political situation, in particular the common anti-imperialist struggle for peace, security and disarmament.

Erich Honecker reported on the present situation in Europe and developments subsequent to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The GDR, together with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, works consistently for peace, security and detente, Erich Honecker said. The imperialist forcing of the arms race, the development of new systems of mass annihilation weapons and the intensification of ideological diversion are observed with concern. In the face of these dangers there is an urgent need for a decisive stand of all peace-loving anti-imperialist forces in the world.

In this connection both sides emphasized the necessity to extend the process of detente to other areas of the world outside Europe and to eliminate the existing centers of conflict. There is a close connection between an improvement in the situation in Europe and the relaxation of tensions in the Middle East, Africa and the Mediterranean area.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reported on the activities of the progressive, anti-imperialist states and forces which have joined together in the Tripoli front. He stressed the significance of the close cooperation of these states and forces with the states of the socialist community in order to effectively combat such "solutions" which imperialism and reaction seek to force upon the Arab people and which ignore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In this connection Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reported on the support the Libyan people are giving to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Both sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They spoke out for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the problems in the Middle East and called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. A solution of the Middle East conflict can only be achieved with the equal participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, and with the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to their own state.

Both sides condemned the recent Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops of aggression. They came out for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and pledged their full support for the struggle of the progressive Lebanese forces.

In a detailed exchange of opinion on the situation in Africa, both sides spoke out for the defense of national independence against any imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the African states. Both sides noted that imperialism is currently increasing its attempts to halt and reverse the advance of social progress on the African continent. They condemned in particular the most recent schemes by imperialist and racist circles against the African liberation movements and against independent African states.

Both sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the national liberation movements in the south of Africa and with the struggle of the African peoples for economic independence and social progress. Discussions between leading figures from both states on the further development and strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in the most diverse fields also took place on Tuesday.

MORE ON LEBANESE CP DELEGATION LED BY ASH-SHAWI

Talks Open in Berlin

AU221550Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Lebanese communist party [LCP] arrived in Berlin on Tuesday [20 June] for a visit to the GDR. It is headed by Nicola ash-Shawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee. The delegation was very cordially welcomed at the Berlin-Schoeneberg Airport by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary.

The LCP delegation includes (Nadim Abdel Samad), Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Georges Batal, Politburo member. The guests were also greeted by Werner Kirchhoff, member of the SED Central Committee and vice-president of the National Front National Council, and Friedel Trappan, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

On the same day, official negotiations between a delegation of the SED and the LCP delegation began at the Central Committee house on Marx-Engels Square. The SED Central Committee delegation is headed by Gerhard Grueneberg. The other members are: Werner Kirchhoff, Friedel Trappen, Bruno Sedlaczek, section chief in the Central Committee International Relations Department, and Wolfgang Bator, staff member of the International Relations Department.

Wreath Laying Ceremony

LD231930Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party (LCP) on Thursday morning laid a wreath at the memorial on Unter den Linden in Berlin in honor of the victims of fascism and militarism. Nicolas ash-Shawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee, and the other delegation members were accompanied, among others, by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In front of the memorial, the deputy city commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin, Oberst Manfred Hummel, welcomed the Lebanese guests. They stood for a minute of silence before the glass obelisk with the eternal flame. Afterward, the LCP delegation laid bouquets of flowers at the socialists' memorial in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde.

Honecker Receives Delegation

LD241054Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, received on Friday at the Central Committee building the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party led by Nicolas ash-Shawi, secretary general. Topical questions of international developments, of the world communist movement, and of the anti-imperialist struggle were discussed during the talk, which passed in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Erich Honecker spoke about the eighth SED Central Committee meeting and the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth party congress. He said that in the sphere of foreign policy the GDR intends to contribute constructively to progress in arms limitation and disarmament together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. These are key questions for the preservation of peace and detente not only in Europe but in the whole world.

Nicolas ash-Shawi conveyed fraternal greetings from the Lebanese communists and spoke of the struggle of the Lebanese Communist Party for peace, democracy, and a just and permanent solution of the Middle East conflict.

The two partners in the talks agreed that a stable security in the Middle East can be brought about only through a solution of the Middle East conflict, which would correspond with the interests of peace. The enforcement of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, is an indispensable component of such a solution. It also presupposes the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops of aggression from southern Lebanon.

Erich Honecker assured the Lebanese communists and patriots of the GDR's fraternal solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Erich Honecker and Nicolas ash-Shawi noted with satisfaction the complete agreement of the two parties in the questions discussed.

They affirmed the desire to develop and deepen the fraternal relations between the SED and the Lebanese Communist Party. Participating in the talks were: on behalf of the Lebanese Communist Party, Nadim Abd as-Samad, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; and Georges Salim Batal, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; on behalf of the SED: Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Kirchhoff, member of the SED Central Committee; Friedel Trappen, deputy director of the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee; and Bruno Sledlaczek, section head at the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, on the same day gave a dinner in honor of Nicola ash-Shawi, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. The invitation to the palace Unter den Linden was accepted by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Guenther Kleiber, and Inge Lange.

Honecker, Ash-Shawi Speak at Dinner

LD241108Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in his toast during a dinner in honor of the Lebanese guests on Friday paid tribute to the fraternal ties between the SED and the Lebanese Communist Party. He affirmed the respect of people in the GDR for the communists and patriots in Lebanon. "We are watching [illegible] struggle with fraternal solidarity, we are watching your steadfast efforts for the unity of all progressive forces in the country, for a firm alliance with the PLO and all the forces in the Middle East which support a peaceful, just and permanent solution of the Middle East conflict. The people of the GDR stand firmly by the side of the communists and progressive forces in Lebanon. We condemn with determination the continued Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon. We also condemn the imperialist intervention in the affairs of third world states, as is presently the case particularly in Africa," Erich Honecker said.

Erich Honecker also said that the talks yielded valuable ideas and incentives for cooperation and that their viewpoints coincide. "Our two parties are firm members of the communist world movement. They are making active efforts for the deepening of cooperation among the communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. True to these principles we are supporting the safeguarding of peace, the liquidation of the sources of war, in particular the dangerous Middle East conflict and the continuation of detente," Erich Honecker said. He said that the halting of the arms race is the most urgent issue in international politics. He continued: "We attach great importance to the safeguarding of the effects of detente attained so far in Europe and to the continuation of peaceful coexistence."

The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party emphasized in his toast the similarity in viewpoints regarding basic international problems. He listed in this connection problems of peace, international detente and disarmament, the results of the Helsinki conference and the thwarting of attempts by imperialist circles to return to the cold war climate. The speaker paid tribute to the great successes attained by the GDR in the building of socialism, with which it "has gained the admiration of the whole world and not merely that of the communists."

Nicola ash-Shawi paid tribute in this connection to the principled stance of the SED in the international arena, and in particular with regard to the explosive situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

The speaker said: "We have noted how we are supported in the struggle for national liberation and social progress on the basis of firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community."

Nicola ash-Shawi paid tribute in his toast to the active internationalist solidarity of the GDR with all national liberation movements, chiefly in Africa, and he recalled the support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party continued: "We are also happy to stress our complete agreement with regard to the extraordinary significance of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on the basis of a correct assessment of the successes of world socialism, particularly in the Soviet Union, which has played and plays the role of a vanguard on the path of all peoples toward freedom , progress, peace and socialism."

Honecker Toasts Ash-Shawi

AU261549Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Erich Honecker toast at the East Berlin dinner in honor of Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] General Secretary Nicola ash-Shawi on 23 June]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicola ash-Shawi, dear Lebanese comrades: With all my heart I welcome our Lebanese guests here. The meeting and talks with you, the time-tested fighters for the cause of peace, of democracy and of progress in Lebanon, fill me and my comrades with great joy.

At our talks during the past few days, at your meetings with the workers of the Karl-Liebknecht-works in Magdeburg, the fraternal affinity between our two parties was again clearly evident. It became evident how much respect the GDR people feel for the communists and patriots of Lebanon who are waging a hard struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. With fraternal solidarity we are following this struggle, your constant efforts for the unity of all progressive forces of the country, for a firm alliance with the PLO and all the forces in the Middle East that support a peaceful, just and permanent solution to the Middle East conflict. The GDR people stand firmly at the side of the communists and of all progressive forces of Lebanon. We also resolutely condemn imperialist interference in the affairs of other states as is the case at present particularly in Africa.

Dear Lebanese comrades, our meetings are at present particularly useful in view of the joint tasks that we and all other communists and workers parties, all progressive forces must solve in the struggle against imperialism. We feel that our talks have produced many valuable ideas and suggestions for our further cooperation. As we have been able to note with satisfaction, our positions on the noted issues are identical.

Our two parties are firmly anchored in the communist world movement. They are making active efforts to deepen the collaboration of the communist and worker parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

Loyal to these principles, we advocate the safeguarding of peace, the elimination of the hotbeds of war, especially of the dangerous Middle East conflict, and for the continuation of detente.

The ending of the arms race and disarmament are the most urgent issues in international politics. The proposals of the Soviet Union, which we fully and entirely support, constitute an orienting program for solving these questions.

We attach great importance to the safeguarding of the results of detente achieved so far in Europe, and to the further implementation of peaceful coexistence. Particularly on our continent where socialism and imperialism are directly facing one another, progress in this respect is especially important. It would exert a great positive influence on the overall international situation.

Dear Lebanese Comrades, in our GDR you have been able to see for yourselves the successful development of real socialism. We are continuously implementing the program adopted by the ninth SED congress, the program of growth, prosperity and stability. Everywhere in town and in the countryside the working people are accomplishing truly great achievements for further strengthening the socialist fatherland. The broad competition movement in the preparation of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR also serves this goal.

Dear comrades, with your visit a new page is turned in the development of relations between our parties. I am convinced that through our cooperation we will continue to make a contribution to the victory of peace, progress and socialism.

Let us raise our glasses and drink:

--to the firm, fraternal cooperation and solidarity between the SED and the LCP,

--to the LCP Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Ash-shawi,

--to the well-being of all Lebanese comrades present here,

--to further successes by the Lebanese communists in their difficult struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Ash-Shawi Addresses Workers

AU260759Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Report on 21 June Workers Rally at the Magdeburg Karl-Liebknecht Works]

[Excerpt] Nicola ash-Shawi, declared: "The Lebanese people and all Arab peoples greatly esteem and respect the GDR because of its unreserved support in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, because of its solidarity and friendship. At the side of the Soviet Union, we stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and disarmament; in the struggle against our common enemy, imperialism, against its aggressive policy, against its machinations to increase international tensions, against its plans to produce the criminal neutron bomb."

Commenting on the situation on his homeland, the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee general secretary said the following: [paragraph continues]

"For over 3 years, the LCP and all national forces in Lebanon have been waging an embittered struggle against the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and Lebanon in March this year." Accompanied by stormy applause, he exclaimed: "In the struggle against these machinations the Soviet Union and the other members of the community of socialist states are standing by our side; we are experiencing the support of all the progressive forces of the world."

Nicola ash-Shawi cordially thanked the SED, the GDR government and people for the political, moral and material support given to his people. He assured that the LCP, in alliance with Lebanon's progressive forces, would continue to struggle with every means possible against the imperialist conspiracy. The Lebanese people, he stressed, know they can firmly count on the GDR's solidarity also in the future. In conclusion, he said: "Our cause is just, and we will continue our struggle and win victory for our cause. The goals of this struggle are Lebanon's unity and the preservation of its Arab character, Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and the implementation of the Arab-Palestinian people's legitimate rights, the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East."

Communique Issued on Visit

AU262155Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Jun 78 p 3 AU

["Communique on the visit of the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party [CPL] to the GDR"]

[Text] A CPL delegation led by General Secretary Nicola ash-Shawi visited the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation also comprised (Nadim Abdel Samad), member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPL Central Committee, and Georges Batal, member of the Politburo of the CPL Central Committee.

On 23 June 1978 the delegation was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. An extensive exchange of information and experiences on topical international problems and the policy of the two parties was conducted during the talks.

Participating in the meeting which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and close affinity, were, on the German side: Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee; Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Bruno Sedlaczek, sector head in the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Nicola ash-Shawi gave an account of the CPL's struggle for the preservation of the national rights of the Lebanese people, for improving the living conditions of the Lebanese working people and of the situation in the Middle East. He particularly underscored the firm fraternal relations existing between the SED and the CPL and thanked the SED and the GDR people for the solidaristic aid and support rendered to the CPL and progressive forces in Lebanon.

Erich Honecker explained the multifarious initiatives and great efforts of the GDR working people to implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. He appreciated the tough and sacrificing struggle conducted by the CPL for the preservation of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon against the Israeli aggressor and domestic reaction and for achieving peaceful and democratic conditions in Lebanon.

The CPL Central Committee delegation visited the Magdeburg Bezirk and had a meeting with working people at the Karl Liebknecht heavy machinebuilding VEB in Magdeburg. It acquainted itself with the work of the Bezirk party organization and the activity of the working people of Magdeburg City in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. At a meeting in the Karl Liebknecht works the CPL delegation gave an account of the struggle and policy of the fraternal party and thus reaffirmed the friendship and international solidarity solidly linking the two parties.

At the meeting and the talks conducted during the delegation's visit, the two sides exchanged their views on topical international problems, particularly on the situation in the Middle East. At the same time, problems related to the further deepening of cooperation were deliberated on and an "agreement on cooperation between the SED and the CPL for the years 1978-79" was signed in conclusion of the visit.

Both sides noted in agreement that securing peace by lessening the danger of war, terminating the arms race by reducing the accumulated arms stockpiles as well as a transition to real disarmament measures must be the next few steps to achieving a general and complete disarmament. In this context they are supporting the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union.

An exchange of views on problems of the international communist and workers movement was conducted during the negotiations. It was underscored by both sides that under the present conditions the importance of the international solidarity of the fraternal parties, the intensification of their actions and of the consolidation of their cohesion in the struggle for the common aims is increasing. The two parties reaffirm in this context their view that the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, while taking into consideration concrete national conditions and the rich experiences of the international working class, is pointing out the road to a solution of the topical tasks in the struggle for social progress. They resolutely oppose all attacks against the generally applicable principles of Marxism-Leninism, the one-sided exaggeration of national or regional peculiarities and denounce all activities casting doubt on the vanguard role of real socialism, of the Soviet Union and of Lenin's party.

They resolutely denounce the anti-Soviet course of the Peking leadership aimed against the Soviet Union; international detente and the national liberation movement. This course helps to strengthen the positions of the forces of imperialism and reaction in their struggle against socialism.

The two parties reaffirm their unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the CPSU and regard consolidating this friendship as the most important pledge for further successes not only within the international but also within the national framework. The SED and CPL representatives indicated they would invariably strive to further develop fraternal relations with the CPSU and other fraternal parties in order to thus actively help the consolidation and cohesion of the communist world movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In this context they appreciated the outcome of the conference of communist and workers parties of the Arab countries in mid-April 1978. They welcome the declaration adopted by that conference and assess it as an important contribution to the further consolidation of the relations of the progressive Arab movements and organizations and to strengthening the front of all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab region.

Both sides devoted particular attention to the development in the Middle East, where because of the continued occupation of Arab territory by Israel and of the refusal of imperialist and Zionist forces to recognize the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, peace continues to be extremely threatened, and a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict is being prevented. The two parties resolutely denounce the aggressive action of Israel, including the action against southern Lebanon. They expressed the conviction that the Middle East problem can only be resolved [erreicht] by means of collective efforts with PLO participation on the basis of full equal rights. This, however, presupposes renunciation of separate negotiations and the implementation of a Middle East settlement on the basis of the Soviet proposals.

A just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict is only possible under the conditions of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967 and of an assertion of the right to self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent nation state. The two sides appreciated the constant constructive initiatives of the USSR for a comprehensive Middle East solution and consider them an effective support for the struggle and merger of all anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East and an active contributor to a stable peace.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the general secretary of the CPL noted with satisfaction the common views of the two parties with respect to the mentioned problems. The joint positions existing between the two parties constitute a solid basis for the further consolidation of fraternal relations. Both sides will do all they can to comprehensively develop their cooperation in the interest of peace, national independence and socialism.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD271624Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received today a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Ken Yasui, president of the House of Councillors. During the meeting in the People's Chamber Building in Berlin, Horst Sindermann praised contacts between the two countries as a good example of beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems, with goodwill on both sides.

The president of the Japanese House of Councillors paid special tribute to the continuing development of economic and cultural relations, and noted that there is at present an intensification of this cooperation. Ken Yasui also expressed thanks for the invitation for a delegation from the Japanese upper chamber to pay a further visit to the GDR.

OFFICIALS OFFER CONDOLENCES AT YAR EMBASSY

LD271630Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0952 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy of the Council of State; and Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy foreign minister, expressed their condolences on Tuesday at the tragic death of Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Gashmi, president of the Yemen Arab Republic. They entered their names in the book of condolences at the YAR embassy.

KADAR GREETS PRAGUE CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY

AU271503Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 24 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly Has Opened: Janos Kadar's Message of Greetings."]

[Excerpt] MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar has sent a message of greetings. In it, he highly valued the effective activity performed in the past decade by the All-Christian Peace Assembly to strengthen trust among people and consolidate peace.

"In our age, there is no greater and more sacred goal for mankind than to defend peace and prevent war. This is related to the most fundamental human right, the right to live. I can assure the All-Christian Peace Assembly and your humanitarian endeavors of the profound sympathy and active support of the Hungarian people, who are building socialism. I wish you much success in the realization of your noble objectives," Janos Kadar's message stated.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 6 JUL

AU271338Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jun 78 p 1 AU

["The National Assembly Has Been Convened"]

[Text] On the basis of paragraph 2 of Article 22 of the Constitution, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the National Assembly for 11 am on Thursday 6 July.

The government proposes that the National Assembly place on the session's agenda a report by the Council of Ministers on its work and further tasks and a draft bill on the implementation of the 1977 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic.

HEAD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE NAMED

LD261556Y Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 26, (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Gyorgy Gonda president of the Hungarian National Office for Environmental and Nature Protection, and simultaneously the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic nominated him to be under-secretary.

SYRIAN, HUNGARIAN PEACE MOVEMENTS ISSUE STATEMENT

JN261727Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Budapest--The delegation of the supporters of peace movement in Syria and the delegation of the National Peace Council in Hungary, during their discussion of the situation and recent developments in the Middle East, have condemned the capitulationist steps of the Egyptian regime and his ill-omened visit [as heard] to occupied Arab Jerusalem. In a joint statement issued in Budapest following talks held by the delegation of the National Council of the supporters of peace movement in Syria--headed by George Saddiqni, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and chairman of the movement's National Council--the two sides condemned the unilateral talks held by the leader of the Egyptian regime with the leader of the racist Zionist enemy.

These talks have been extremely detrimental to the interests of peace and security in the area and to a comprehensive and just solution, which should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides agreed that the Egyptian regime's policy weakens Arab solidarity which is against imperialism and Zionism. The Hungarian side valued Syria's effective contribution to the strengthening of the steadfast front of the Arab states which reject unilateral deals. It also expressed its great appreciation of the stands and struggle of the Syrian party, people, government and national progressive front under the leadership of the Ba'th party and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, against the imperialist and Zionist plots.

The Syrian side expressed its great appreciation of the stands of the Hungarian National Peace Council, people, party and government which support the Arab people and their liberation movement in their struggle to liberate all the occupied Arab territories, guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people and continue the march on the road to independent and progressive development and Arab unity.

The Syrian and Hungarian sides firmly condemned the Zionist and imperialist conspiracies in Lebanan which aim to explode the situation there and to impede the restoration of legitimacy and national sovereignty on Lebanese soil as well as to embarrass Syria and weaken its resistance to confront these plots, since it represents the nucleus of the front of steadfastness and confrontation.

MTI REPORTS NEW PRC ANTI-VIETNAM PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

LD261620Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)--MTI's Peking correspondent reports:

The Chinese press and radio have launched a new propaganda campaign, bigger than ever before, against the Vietnamese Socialist Republic on grounds that Vietnam, quoth he [as received], is impeding the transportation of people of Chinese origin in Ho Chi Minh town.

In this context, observers point to the fact that it is admitted even in the Chinese notes and comments attacking Vietnam that China was willing to discuss for the first time on June 19 the anchoring conditions of the two Chinese passenger ships, that is on the same day the Chinese ships arrived to anchor. On the same day the Chinese side put forward their 6-point proposition on the shipment of people of Chinese origin returning home. By this artificial delay, which is obviously for propaganda purposes, Peking itself made it impossible to carry out quickly and smoothly the return action demanded by Peking. It is a remarkable new element in the Chinese propaganda that it charges the Socialist Vietnam with "devising a plot with Taiwan and as a result of this with smuggling Chinese people living in Vietnam to Taiwan."

Peking diplomatic and press circles believe that China has sent the two ships to Vietnamese waters out of propaganda purposes. They point to the fact that the two ships can hold altogether 2,200 people, although China is planning to transport home no less than 300,000-400,000 Chinamen from Vietnam by the year-end, as revealed by the statement of Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping. Knowing this, the Chinese fuss made about Vietnam's "delay" seems fully pointless.

Observers call attention to the fact that the Chinese press is not using any longer the expression "Vietnamese Socialist Republic" and the accusations concerning the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union gain more and more ground in Peking's propaganda. Teng Hsiao-ping told Thailand journalists: "Vietnam is showing a trend towards the Soviet Union, that is towards China's greatest enemy." From this, diplomats and journalists accredited to the Chinese capital conclude that the Chinese leadership intends to use the issue of Chinamen living in Vietnam as a pretext to try to undermine Soviet-Vietnamese relations and at the same time to isolate internationally the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

BRIEFS

TURKISH SENATE CHAIRMAN--Budapest, June 26 (MTI)--Sirri Atalay, chairman of the Turkish Senate, who arrived in Budapest on Sunday, was received Monday by Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian parliament; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. The discussions covered relations between the two legislative organs which could develop further the improving inter-state ties between the countries. The Turkish Senate chief also met with Istvan Szabo, MP and head of the parliamentary Hungarian-Turkish section. Also present at the talks was Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament. The discussions were attended also by Talat Benler, Turkish ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD]

SARLOS RECEIVES NETHERLANDS DELEGATION--Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, received Monday the Dutch delegation and briefed it about the front's activities and major tasks before the organization. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BURUNDI--A trade and technical-scientific cooperation agreement between Hungary and Burundi was signed in Bujumbura, Africa by Minister of Foreign Affairs Albert Muganga and Janos Kerekes, deputy head of a main department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jun 78 p 21 AU]

VEW VIDEOTON COMPUTER--A new minicomputer, the R-11, which was jointly developed by France and Hungary, has gone into production. The Videoton factory of Szekesfehervar has begun making the zero series. In addition to its greater capacity and higher speed, the R-11 has a variety of peripherals, i.e., data recording equipment making it campatible with the Unified Computer System of the socialist countries. This year 50 such computers are to be made; in 1979, they will be produced in series. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 25 May 78 p 12 WA]

COMPUTERS FOR CHINA--Budapest, June 16 (MTI)--The Videton Ltd of Hungary has concluded a fresh export deal with the Chinese machinery export-import company. Under the contract, the Hungarian enterprise will supply VT-60 small computer system to China. The value of the deal is 300,000 Swiss Francs. The deadline for the delivery is the first quarter of 1979. The latest contract included, Videoton has had orders from China for the supply of four small computer systems so far. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD]

VIETNAMESE MILL CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--Hungary will take part in the construction of a spinning mill operating with 100,000 bobbins in Vietnam. The complete equipment of the first unit with 50,000 bobbins will be delivered by our country. An agreement on this, valued at R20 million, has been signed in Hanoi. Hungarian experts will conduct the assembly work, provide technical advice and the training of the workers. The spinning mill, the biggest in Vietnam, will be constructed in Hue, the ancient imperial city, where it will be the first significant industrial establishment. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD]

MORE ON COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH TUNISIAN MINISTER

AU251637Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Tunisian Foreign Minister's Visit to Poland"]

[Excerpt] Joint Communique

The Tunisian minister's meetings and talks in Warsaw, the communique states, took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and confirmed the two sides' resolve to expand and deepen the favorably developing Polish-Tunisian relations. The two ministers agreed that it is possible to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation, especially in areas such as the chemical industry, agriculture and fishing, with the help of increased trade, scientific-technical cooperation and the training of cadres for the development of economic cooperation and trade. It was decided to establish a mixed commission.

Discussing international issues, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to consistently implement the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems and voiced their support to intensify efforts both for strengthening international peace and security and for promoting and expanding detente, as well as equal and mutually advantageous international cooperation. Within this context, the two sides defined the significance of the CSCE final act for the security and the intensification of cooperation in Europe and other areas of the world, particularly in the area of the Mediterranean.

Poland and Tunisia voice their support for all effective and immediate measures in favor of general and total disarmament and confirm the urgent necessity to halt the arms race, including the nuclear weapons race. They advocate the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force or the threat of its use in international relations. The communique stresses the importance of the UN special session on disarmament negotiations. The two sides support the proposal to convene a world disarmament conference.

The communique stresses the role of the United Nations for peace, international security and the development of cooperation among states. Profoundly concerned with the development of the Middle East situation, Poland and Tunisia voice their support for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict as a whole, and demand that Israeli forces be withdrawn at once and unconditionally from the occupied Arab territories and that the Arab Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, be given back their just national rights. It is also necessary to rapidly implement the UN resolutions on granting independence to the peoples of South Africa, on transferring power to the majority in Zimbabwe and on abolishing apartheid. The communiques stresses the role of the nonalined states' movement for the struggle for peace, security and social progress. It stresses the importance of implementing new, just international economic relations. Minister M. Fitouri invited Minister E. Wojtaszek to pay an official visit to Tunisia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF KADAR VISIT, OTHER TOPICS

ID272218Y Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 27 Jun 78 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 27 June, PAP--The Political Bureau of the PUWP CC at a session today was briefed on the course and results of the official visit to Poland by a party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party Janos Kadar.

It was stated with satisfaction that the visit, confirming the traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship and new contents imparted to it by socialism, would (?help) to further comprehensively develop fraternal relations between Poland and Hungary in all (?areas) of life.

The provisions adopted in the course of the talks are expected to expand and enrich the forms of economic cooperation which helps in successful development of both countries and constitutes a contribution to the implementation of the programme of socialist economic integration within the CMEA. In the talks and documents of the visit both countries have expressed their will to actively cooperate in implementing the coordinated policy line of the socialist community designed to continue and deepen the process of detente, to curb the arms race and open up ways towards disarmament, to develop peaceful cooperation between nations.

The Political Bureau examined the state of implementation of the development programme of food production in Olsztyn Voivodship.

The Political Bureau was briefed on the status of inventment projects in power industry, the [word indistinct] of overhauls in power stations and thermal stations as well as the power balance forecast for the years to come.

SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY SMIRNOV ENDS VISIT 27 JUN

LD271750Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 June, PAP--A Soviet delegation led by Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, ended its visit to Poland today. As already reported, Leonid Smirnov was received by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, and Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz. Leonid Smirnov had talks with Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. During their several-day stay, members of the delegation toured the Krakow, Katowice and Gdansk Voivodships, familiarizing themselves with the latest achievements of Polish industry and buildings of historical interest in Poland. Vice-Premier Smirnov also took part in the ceremonies connected with the completion of the first stage of construction of the "Katowice" steel-works. He also visited this metallurgical combine and acquainted himself with the work of the No 2 furnace and the rolling mills.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU271433Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 22 June Warsaw third ideological conference of the Polish Armed Forces on patriotic and internationalist education]

[Text] Speaking at the conference, Army Gen W. Jaruzelski discussed the general tasks of the ideological front of the Polish People's Armed Forces in the area of patriotic and internationalist education, against the background of the domestic and international situation. [paragraph continues]

He drew attention to the role of science, military schools and the entire regular cadre in implementing these tasks. The celebrations in connection with the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces present favorable opportunities in this regard. The ideological conference of the armed forces is one of the chief ideopolitical undertakings in the year of our jubilee. The consistent implementation of the conference's conclusions will in practice insure the intensification and enrichment of patriotic and internationalist education.

NEW VICE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS APPOINTED

AU231516Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the minister of communications, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wieslaw Adamski under secr[illegible]y of state in the Ministry of Communications, recalling him from the post of und[illegible] secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PRICE OF PIGS, CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER INCREASED

LD250308Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] According to the report of the government spokesman, the Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on increasing prices for purchasing pigs and cattle for slaughter to go into effect 26 June. The prices of pigs for slaughter have been increased on average by Z3.5 per kilogram and the prices of cattle for slaughter on average by Z4.5 per kilogram. The improvement of cost efficiency of cattle and pig breeding should encourage agricultural producers to increase breeding and to better and more efficiently use existing reserves in the development of animal production.

The decision, which introduces extra economic stimuli for the development of animal production, is in the well-understood interest of the entire community, as it will increase the dynamism of production growth and purchasing and thereby contribute to implementation of planned deliveries of meat and meat products to the market.

BRIEFS

POLISH-HUNGARIAN HEALTH ACCORD--Polish and Hungarian ministers of health--Marian Sliwinski and Emil Schultheisz--who attended the sixth session of the CEMA committee for health cooperation, signed a health cooperation plan for 1978-80 in Zakopane on 22 June. In keeping with the plan, the Polish and Hungarian Ministries of Health will continue to expand their scientific research cooperation. It was agreed that 16 medical and scientific and experimental units and institutes in each country will maintain direct contacts. The sides agreed to exchange study programs for medical cadres. The two health services will also exchange information on combating and preventing infectious diseases. Further, they envisage possibilities for exchanges of patients for treatment in health service centers and health resorts. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

POLISH-CSSR TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION--The 19-22 June Warsaw session of the Polish-CSSR transportation committee decided to improve the handling of CSSR goods by Polish ports and of Polish coal and other goods transported into or through the CSSR. The committee also coordinated the two countries' projects in the jointly exploited water and road facilities. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION

Burtica Holds Talks

AU262059Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had interviews, on June 26, with Milton F. Rosenthal, chairman for U.S. of the economic council, president of the board of Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, George Vest, assistant secretary for European affairs; (William P. Oyr), president of "Lumois", and with Cristian H. Christiansen, vice-president of General Electrics. They broached aspects of the economic relations between Romania and the U.S.A. as well as the possibilities at hand to further develop these relations.

Session Begins 26 Jun

AU271046Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1978--The fifth session of the Romanian-American economic council started at Sinaia on June 26. This council was set up in 1973, on the occasion of President Nicolae Ceausescu's official visit to the USA.

A warm salute and wishes of full success were addressed to the participants in the proceedings of the session by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime-minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic.

Being held after the recent visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to the USA, the speaker highlighted the proceedings of the council derive advantage from a very favourable framework for the conclusion of concrete actions. They create the possibility for new talks and negotiations on the perspective of bilateral economic relations, for the conclusion of new contracts offering a stable, long run base for the economic relations between the two countries.

The US ambassador to Romania, Orison Rudolph Aggrey, who attended the opening of the session, conveyed to the participants a message of salute from President Jimmy Carter. The message underlines, among other things, that President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit to the U.S. was an expression of the excellent relations between the U.S. and Romania.

The US President assured by his message the participants in the session of his full support in the actions for a speeded up development of commercial and economic exchanges between the two countries, according to summit agreements.

In their addresses delivered at the inauguration, the chairmen for the two countries of the council, Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, and Milton F. Rosenthal, president of the administrative board of the Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, stressed that the session proceedings are of outstanding import for the materialization of the summit Romanian-U.S. agreements. The speakers emphasized that by the large number of U.S. firms and companies, as also of the Romanian enterprises and organizations brought together on the occasion, the fifth session of the council goes down as an unprecedented event in the economic relations between the two countries.

Emphasizing that the joint declaration, the summit talks, marked an important step ahead in the development of the Romanian-U.S. relations, George Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, expressed his conviction that fresh solutions would be sought out for providing more stable and lasting bases to the Romanian-US economic relations, in view of actively backing the development of bilateral trade and cooperation as an efficient foundation to the relations between Romania and the U.S. The council proceedings continue.

Ceausescu Receives U.S. Officials

AU271822Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received the representatives of the U.S. side at the proceedings of the fifth session of the Romanian-U.S. council for promoting economic relations. The meeting was attended by Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister at the presidential office and head of the group of advisers to the president; Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry; Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry; Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade and chairman of the Romanian side in the council; Ion Constantinescu, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

George Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

Cordially greeting the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of Romanian-U.S. relations and with the contribution the council makes to developing these relations.

Expressing thanks for receiving them and for the attention that is being paid to the proceedings of this body by the head of the Romanian state, Milton Rosenthal, chairman of the U.S. side in the council, expressed, on behalf of those present, satisfaction with the cordial and friendly atmosphere in which the discussions of the current session are taking place, as well as the hope that they will bring about an expanded Romanian-U.S. economic exchange. He also expressed the desire to seek appropriate means to achieve this aim.

During the meeting, both sides stressed the positive results recorded in cooperation and economic exchange between Romania and the United States and emphasized that favorable prospects exist to achieve and exceed the targets and figures agreed upon during the Romanian president's recent visit to the United States. In this context, the sides stressed that the development of Romania's economy at a high rate creates broad opportunities for mutually advantageous cooperation in fields of common interest, including cooperation in third markets and in various parts of the world by making use of appropriate forms to promote this cooperation.

The sides also expressed interest in initiating and deepening production sharing and in creating new joint companies, considering the positive results recorded in this field and respecting the principles of common interests and mutual advantage. At the same time, the sides stressed the importance within Romanian-U.S. economic relations of transfer and acquisition of technology. They stressed the need to act to eliminate any restraints and restrictions in the path of exchange in this field. In this context, the sides stressed the Romanian Government's determination to act in cooperation with the U.S. Government to resolve the problems linked with the export of technology to Romania in a more efficient manner and those dealing with achieving broad cooperation between Romanian enterprises and U.S. companies.

At the end of the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu greeted the mutual desire to seek the most appropriate means to intensify Romanian-U.S. economic cooperation saying:

"Once again I would like to commend the activity carried out by the council, by you, Mr Rosenthal, as head of the U.S. side in this council. We are glad about the presence of a great number of representatives of U.S. companies and I hope that apart from the exchange of views a number of tangible understandings will be achieved, too, in developing relations of cooperation between our countries. I would like to wish success to the council's session and especially to wish for a more pronounced development of Romanian-U.S. economic cooperation. This cooperation certainly serves the interests of the respective companies and enterprises, the relations between our countries and, at the same time, is a contribution to a new policy at an international level of developing exchange, consolidating economic life and resolving the various problems facing mankind; it is a contribution to a policy if peace and understanding among peoples. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

Session Ends 27 Jun

AU272100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2001 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1978--The fifth session of the Romanian-U.S. economic council, that brought together the representatives of over 60 big US firms and companies and of Romanian foreign trade companies, concluded in Sinaia, on June 27.

The joint communique endorsed highlights that the session having occurred after President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit in the U.S. and his talks with President Jimmy Carter, which rounded off with most fruitful results, decided that the two sections of the council should work for the carrying into effect of the understandings reached during the summit Romanian-U.S. dialogue and agreed that this would lead to attaining and even topping the one thousand million dollars volume of exchanges established for 1980.

Debating thoroughly, both within sections and in plenum, the existing possibilities for the expansion of trade exchanges and cooperation in production between the two countries, the session occasioned the establishment of concrete measures for the fructification of these possibilities especially in machinebuilding, electronics, chemistry, petrochemistry, agriculture and light industry, and also as regards the cooperation on third markets. The council also reaffirmed its determination to act for a free trade, for the elimination of the still existing obstacles from international trade.

The American section of the council also decided to convey to the U.S. Congress a message requesting the extension of the Romanian-U.S. agreement and of the most-favoured-nation clause between the two countries for several years.

The talks passed in a sincere atmosphere and on overt and constructive spirit, being marked by a powerful desire to establish an ever more lasting foundation for the mutually advantageous collaboration between the economic enterprises and organizations of the two countries.

The participants addressed to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and to United States President Jimmy Carter a telegram about the results of the fifth session of the council and its contribution to the further development of the Romanian-U.S. relations. Encouraged by the decisions taken by you during the April 1978 summit meeting, by the call paid on President Nicolae Ceausescy by the members of the council's U.S. section, by the message Jimmy Carter sent to the session participants, the telegram reads, the members of the council conducted concrete and constructive talks on the development prospects of exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

In an overt and sincere spirit, the council members analyzed the possibilities of expanding the exchanges and cooperation in machine building and electronics, chemistry, petrochemistry, agriculture and light industry, services, as also the cooperation on third markets. Likewise, a fruitful exchange of views was made on speeding up the process of negotiations, and the participants expressed their wish to fulfill under the best of conditions their mutual contract obligations.

To the end of ensuring and developing the mutually advantageous economic cooperation, the council highlighted the importance and necessity of extending the trade agreement and the most-favoured-nation clause between the two countries. The council also requested that Romania be granted the most-favoured-nation clause for a period of several years.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UN OFFICIALS 27 JUN

AU272145Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1978--On June 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN/ECE [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe], and Frank Joao da Costa, secretary-general of the United Nations conference on science and technology for development, who attend the Bucharest preparatory meeting for the world conference due next year.

The guests warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview, for Romania playing host to this preparatory meeting, for the interest the Romanian head of state evinces in the successful unfolding of this meeting and of the future conference. They were also highly appreciative of Romania's contribution, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, to enhancing and strengthening the role of the United Nations and of its bodies, to increasing the contribution of science and technology to the settlement of the big problems facing mankind today. The guests assessed highly the effort made by Romania for the development of science and technology, for the application of their gains to the requirements of the country's general progress.

Welcoming the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the holding in Bucharest of this important meeting, pointing out the special importance science and technology have for the general progress of all nations and, especially for eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order apt to ensure the implementation of the principles of equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, for each nation's right to free development.

The hope was expressed that the Bucharest meeting will adopt concrete recommendations to use the gains of modern science for the economic and social development of all countries, solutions regarding the bridging and finally filling the economic, scientific and technological gaps existing in the world, regarding the ever broader access of the developing countries to the gains of modern science and technology.

They pointed out that the attainment of the constructive targets the world conference on science and technology for development sets to itself is directly linked to the achievement of concrete steps towards disarmament and, first and foremost, nuclear disarmament, towards freeing mankind of the burden of the arms race and the channelling of the efforts and resources of all states toward economic and social development of understanding and peaceful collaboration.

MORE ON TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP'S VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU261655Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the Turkish-Romanian parliamentary friendship group led by Mehmet Unaldy, deputy chairman of the Senate and head of the delegation, who conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness on behalf of Turkish President Fahri Koruturk, and to the Romanian people wishes for new successes along the path of general prosperity and progress. He also expressed thanks for the interview granted him, for this opportunity to visit Romania and for the hospitality extended to the delegation throughout their stay in Romania. The guest told the Romanian president that he has formed excellent impressions of Romania, and highly praised our people's achievements in all fields of activity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes received and in his turn he conveyed to the Turkish president cordial greetings and best wishes for prosperity and progress to the Turkish people.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the ascending course of the Romanian-Turkish relations of good neighborliness and stressed the essential contribution made by the summit Romanian-Turkish dialogue to promoting and developing these relations and to raising the bilateral political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation to a higher level.

The two sides emphasized the role incumbent on the Romanian-Turkish and Turkish-Romanian friendship groups and on the two countries' parliaments for developing and continuously expanding the good Romanian-Turkish relations, with the conviction that this is in the interests of both countries and of the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

While discussing certain international questions, the two sides stressed the importance of establishing the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage in interstate relations. They also emphasized the need to work to build a genuine system of security and cooperation in Europe, designed to consolidate peace on the continent and to permit unimpeded development of mutually advantageous relations among all the states. Along this line, they stressed the need for specific measures for military disenegagement and reduction of the arms race, without which real peace and security are impossible in Europe and in the world.

The two sides also emphasized the importance of intensifying cooperation among the Balkan countries, of strengthening trust and relations of friendship and good neighborliness, with a view to turning this area into an area of peace and cooperation. In this context, they expressed the hope that the situation in Cyprus will be settled peacefully, in keeping with the interests of the two communities and in a spirit of understanding and cooperation, peace and security. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departs 26 Jun

AU262057Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--The delegation of the Turkey-Romania parliamentary group of friendship led by Mehmet Unaldy, vice-president of the Senate, chairman of the group, left Bucharest on June 26, after a visit of friendship paid to this country.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU262049Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--The minister of state for cooperation and foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta, arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on June 26. He is visiting Romania and will take part, in his capacity of co-chairman, in the proceedings of the Romanian-Moroccan intergovernmental commission for technical and economic cooperation.

Talks Begin 27 Jun

AU271707Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Official talks began in Bucharest today between Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and the Minister of State in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta, as well as the proceedings of the Romanian-Moroccan intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation whose co-chairmen are the two foreign ministers.

On this occasion, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the favorable evolution of Romanian-Moroccan relations and expressed the joint desire to continue to expand and deepen them to benefit both sides and the cause of peace and international cooperation. They also examined new opportunities to expand bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific and other fields of common interest. The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on current international matters.

ALGERIAN OIL MINISTER ARRIVES 26 JUN

AU262046Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--Sid Ahmed Ghozali, minister of energy and petrochemical industry of Algeria, arrived in Bucharest on June 26, to attend the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Algerian commission for the expansion of the commercial relations and of the scientific and technological cooperation. The works of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Algerian commission for the development of the commercial relations and economic, scientific and technical cooperation, started in Bucharest the same day. The Romanian delegation is led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Algerian delegation by Sid Ahmed Ghozali, minister of energy and petrochemical industry.

The two delegations analyze the way how the orientations and directives covenanted during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Houari Boumediene are being materialized, examine and establish, based on the possibilities offered by the national economies of Romania and Algeria, fresh measures meant to lead to further development of the economic collaboration and cooperation in compartments of joint interest, to expanding and diversifying the trade exchanges between the two countries.

YUGOSLAVIA'S MARCOVIC RECEIVES BOBU-LED RCP DELEGATION

AU231520Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] An exchange of views took place in Belgrade on the ever upward development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia and between the peoples of the two countries.

The exchange of views took place between the RCP delegation led by Emil Bobu and President of the SFRY Assembly Dragoslav Markovic. Both sides expressed satisfaction with results attained in developing socialist construction at manifold levels and the common desire to expand and deepen these good relations, to the benefit of both peoples, in keeping with understandings reached during talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

TRANSPORT MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS IN CHINA

AU261430Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Traian Dudas, minister of transportation and telecommunications, who paid a visit to China, was received by Keng Piao, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the two sides emphasized the fraternal relations established between the two parties, countries and peoples, and stressed the special importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recent official friendship visit to the PRC for continuously developing the manysided Romanian-Chinese relations.

During his visit, Comrade Traian Dudas discussed questions of common interest with the minister of posts and telecommunications, with the minister of railways and with other members of the leadership of the two ministries. They highlighted the existence of additional opportunities for expanding cooperation in those areas, on the basis of existing governmental agreements.

BELGIAN, LUXEMBOURG REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND TRADE MEETING

AU272014Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1978--A working meeting was held between the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, of industrial centrals and enterprises and of foreign trade organisations of Romania, and the delegation of businessmen of Belgium and Luxembourg, led by Achille Verly, chairman of the Belgian-Romanian economic committee, who is paying a visit to Romania, on June 27.

The common wish of the participants to investigate new ways and possibilities for the further development of scientific and technical cooperation and collaboration in various domains of mutual interest, for the extension and diversification of the commercial exchanges among Romania, Belgium and Luxembourg was expressed during the talks.

MEETING OF SOCIALIST TRADE WORKERS OPENS

AU271058Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0929 GMT 27 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1978--The all-country meeting of working people in socialist trade, called on the initiative and indications of President Nicolae Ceausescu, started in Bucharest on June 27. The meeting was opened by Prime Minister Manea Manescu.

Setting itself as key objective the improvement of commercial activity, the meeting is attended by representatives of the over 400,000 working people in socialist trade from all over the country, called to debate and decide the concrete ways of action meant to ensure the steady development of this branch of the Romanian economy, in keeping with the growing demands of the population.

In this respect, the agenda endorsed by the participants includes the report on the results of the commercial activity and public catering in 1976 and 1977 and of the first five months of the current year, as also measures for the fulfillment of the tasks for supplies to the population until the end of the current 5-year plan. Discussed will also be the application of the general rules of organising and developing the trade and public catering network approved by decree in March 1978.

The report included on the first item of the agenda was presented by Janos Fazekas, deputy Prime Minister and minister of home trade of Romania.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH MANESCU 26 JUN

FL262356Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2332 GMT 26 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of Ministers and State, has met with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu. The Cuban leader delivered a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, to the head of the Romanian Government. The meeting also covered aspects of bilateral relations between the two countries and aspects of the next session of the CEMA council, the highest organ of that organization to which the socialist countries belong.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo, is in Bucharest at the head of a delegation that will participate in the 32d CEMA session that will begin tomorrow in the Romanian Capital.

CAZACU RECEIVES GABONESE EDUCATION SECRETARY

AU262050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 26 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1978--On June 26 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, received Dr Julien Mezu, member of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party, member of the government, secretary of state, the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

Tackled were problems of the Romanian-Gabonese collaboration on a party and state line, especially in education, in the light of the tasks deriving from the understandings covenanted during the top-level meetings, with stress being laid on the possibilities at hand for the continual development of the Romanian-Gabonese relations.

During his Romanian visit, the Gabonese guest had talks with Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction, and saw round higher learning centres and institutes.

ARTISTS UNION CONFERENCE ELECTS CHAIRMAN, BUREAU

AU251343Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The national conference of the Artists' Union elected people's artist Ion Jalea, hero of socialist work, honorary chairman of the union. At its first session, the new leading council, consisting of 95 members, elected the executive bureau. Ion Irimescu was elected chairman of the artists' union.

PLENARY SESSION ENDS 11TH LCY CONGRESS ON 23 JUNE

LD232332Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The 11th LCY Congress continued its work today in a plenary session presided over by Vladimir Bakaric. Opening the second plenary session, Vladimir Bakaric said that over 5,000 telegrams, letters of greetings and messages have been sent to the LCY president, the 11th congress and the Central Committee.

Vladimir Bakaric said that due to a technical oversight, when greetings were being extended to foreign delegations attending the congress at the first plenary session, the presence had not been noted of representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party and the Turkish Communist Party. On behalf of the congress, Bakaric greeted Abu al-Karim Muruwwah, member of the Politburo of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, and (Kemal Karvan), representing the Turkish Communist Party. May I inform the delegates and guests, Bakaric said, that six more delegations of movements and parties have arrived at the 11th LCY Congress. On behalf of the congress, I extend cordial greetings to the delegations and representatives of the organization of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Mahmud Najjashi, member of the Central Committee; the National General Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by (Abu Zayd Umar Durdah), member of the General Secretariat; the Mauritanian Militant Movement represented by Jean Claude de Lestrac, assistant secretary general of the Central Committee; the Labor Party of Norway led by Reiulf Steen, chairman; the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe represented by (Alberto Fereira Chong), political commissar; and the Zimbabwe African National Union represented by Mazavisa Lovemere, member of the leadership. The number of foreign delegations has thus increased to 119. The congress warmly greeted the presenced of the foreign delegations and also the messages from communist, socialist and workers' parties, national liberation and other progressive movements.

In the past 2 and 1/2 days discussions have been held in the congress commissions, the chairman said, on the standpoints and assessments outlined in Comrade Tito's report, on the reports of the LCY organs, and on the draft congress documents. Taking part in the work were 2,490 delegates and guests, Of these 412 have spoken from the congress platform, and 251 delegates have appended a written discussion. One hundred nine amendments have been put forward which will be added to the draft congress documents. The delegates then adopted the reports on the work of the six congress commissions of the 11th congress.

The congress adopted the report on the work of the commission for proposals and petitions submitted by Franjo Varga. At the 10th LCY Congress and in particular after Comrade Tito's interview in VJESNIK of Zagreb, and after the sessions of the LCY Presidium and the adoption of the Constitution and the law on associated labor, the League of Communists, the organizations of associated labor and other self-managing structures organized themselves in such a way as to have the problems of the working people and citizens resolved more efficiently in a democratic and self-managing manner. This is also confirmed by the number of peititions sent to the 11th congress--a number which has been halved.

It is a positive fact, Varga stressed, that working people and citizens, in solving their problems, are turning increasingly to self-managing bodies and other work organs in the environments in which they live and work.

In this respect, a significant role has been played by courts of associated labor, social attorneys of self-management, the intensified work of workers' control and such like. This is confirmation that intrahuman relations are improving in the spirit of the Constitution and the law on associated labor. This, however, does not mean that there have been no negative phenomena and attitudes toward the working people and citizens. Problems have appeared most frequently in the sphere of employment and in the spheres of housing and work relations.

By 22 June this year, the 11th LCY Congress had received 403 proposals and petitions. There were 60 from Bosnia-Hercegovina, 16 from Montenegro, 76 from Croatia, 22 from Macedonia, 15 from Slovenia, 149 from Serbia (without the provinces), 28 from Vojvodina, and 35 from Kosovo.

The commission proposed to the 11th congress that complaints about expulsion from the League of Communists and about the application of other ideopolitical measures, as well as demands for recognition of years of membership in the League of Communists be passed on to the commission for statutory questions of the LCY for examination and further action. Petitions for which solutions are requested will be passed on to the central committees of the republics and provincial committees of the League of Communists for examination and further action.

At the proposal of the working presidium, the congress then relieved members of the LCY Central Committee, of the commission for statutory questions and of the supervisory commission of their duties.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, attended the 3d plenary session of the 11th LCY Congress, which was chaired by Petar Stambolic.

The delegates then adopted the two resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress--"the role and the tasks of the LCY in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the material and social progress of the country" and "the LCY in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation and socialism in the world." Stane Dolanc explained the resolutions. The congress then adopted the amendments and supplements to the LCY statute following the explanations given by Ferhad Kotoric.

Petar Stambolic's statement about Comrade Tito being made president of the LCY with unlimited duration of the mandate was often interrupted by prolonged applause from delegates and guests. The congress hall resounded with the well-known songs "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You" and "Comrade Tito, Little Blue Violet, You Are Fighting for the People's Rights."

The 11th LCY Congress then verified the election of the Central Committee consisting of 165 members, of the commission for statutory questions of the LCY consisting of 24 members, and of the supervisory commission of the LCY consisting of 15 members. Milutin Baltic, chairman of the commission for the verification of the elections of the LCY organs of the 11th LCY Congress submitted the report on the work of the commission.

When Petar Stambolic, as chairman of the session, asked the LCY president to speak, all delegates and guests stood up and welcomed Comrade Tito's appearance on the dais with prolonged applause.

The 11th LCY Congress ended with the singing of the solemn song "Yugoslavia" by all delegates and guests.

Tito Speech

AU231545Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text of President Tito's closing speech at the third and final plenary session of the 11th LCY Congress at the Belgrade Sava congress center--live.]

[Text] Comrades, delegates to the 11th LCY Congress: Allow me, in conclusion, to express my deepest gratitude on behalf of the newly elected Central Committee and on my own behalf for the unanimous confidence which you have expressed in us. [applause] For all of us this is a great obligation to implement consistently and tirelessly the decisions which we have adopted here.

I followed the work of the congress to the greatest possible extent that I was able. On the basis of this I can say that this was a really fruitful working meeting of the Yugoslav communists and I am deeply convinced that the 11th congress will be of enormous importance for our socialist self-managing society, [applause] primarily because at this congress our unity of views on the key problems of the further development of our country and the further development of the LCY was once again confirmed.

I would like to make by personal--how should I put it--assessment of the congress, although I did not attend the sessions of all commissions and so forth. This congress once again demonstrated--and to a great extent--the unity of our LCY and, accordingly, also the unity of our peoples, who have a deep confidence in the congress. [applause]

On the basis of a broad and comprehensive discussion summing up the results achieved, we are convinced that much has been achieved in the period between the last two congresses in every respect, but we could have achieved even more had we perceived various subjective weaknesses in time--and there were not just a few--and for this reason in the future we must avoid and prevent these weaknesses. [applause]

Much has been achieved in the material and social development of the country, in developing and deepening self-management, in strengthening brotherhood and unity and in enriching the equality of the peoples and nationalities, in achieving an increasingly greater ideological cohesion and the society's political stability and, in strengthening our country's international reputation and position, and our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been further developed and consolidated.

Through the constant activity in all these directions the League of Communists itself has been further strengthened and has become increasingly more capable of carrying out its revolutionary role. At the same time the awareness has strengthened that our peoples and nationalities can, precisely in this socialist self-managing community, most completely express and satisfy their rights and interests. It can be said that this awareness has taken deep roots and has become a material force in that well-known Marxist sense of the word. Today even those people who perhaps are unable to completely follow our dynamic development and our changes in society say simply: "Let it just stay as it is now. [applause] It should not just stay as it is, but much more should be done than we have done in the past.

Nevertheless, comrades, I want to stress that we, as revolutionaries and communists, should never succumb to self-satisfaction; results must always serve as an impetus for further efforts. Our activity must be constantly growing because its weakening and its stagnation would threaten what we have already achieved.

Besides, this congress did not discuss just results. Much was also said about shortcomings, mistakes and so forth which were made and which we must energetically avoid in the future.

On this occasion, I would particularly like to stress the need for a consistent implementation of the decisions which we have adopted. Everything we discussed here must be changed from words to deeds. [applause] We have adopted good and clear decisions with respect to the further development of our country and the further strengthening of the LCY. Now it is fundamental that we all, together and individually, approach the implementation of these decisions in an organized manner. We must not wait with this implementation as was the case for a while after the 10th congress, but rather we must begin to work--so to speak--right away. It is necessary to go even more among the masses, among our working people who see in the League of Communists their organization which is capable of resolving the most difficult problems. [applause] I have always stressed that an office-type leadership is very damaging. In present conditions it is untenable.

At the congress we have made certain statutory changes in the organization and the manner of work of the League of Communists. Practice, of course, will show best to what extent this will meet the time and the conditions under which we operate. However, we have never been slaves to certain forms and have always changed them when life demanded this of us.

We face serious tasks especially in the sphere of the economy. With regard to the economy, I particularly stress to you that this is one of the key questions of our country. There are still many shortcomings and I believe that the 11th congress will provide a great impetus for the further and quicker development of our economy, and also for avoiding various mistakes. Speaking of the economy, I only wish to mention--how shall I put it--that among our economic circles there are people who obstruct one another--for instance, when one goes abroad. I myself have experienced this and I must say that this is rather shameful. We must put an end to this once and for all and let our businessmen reach accords here and in external markets to act jointly rather than compete against each other in such a way that they materially [Tito does not complete the sentence.] [applause] I also said quite a great deal about these problems in my report. We must mobilize all forces to eliminate the shortcomings that are not of an objective nature. For example, we must take all measures to prevent an escalation of inflation and an unnecessary increase of prices because all this affects our working people's standard of living and is also directly reflected in the general political situation.

We must adhere to the agreed decisions regarding investments. In this connection, too, there are still instances in which the ceilings are exceeded. Factories like the ones we already have are being built. There is an aspiration to have everything others have. This must end because it is detrimental to our entire community. [applause] We must adhere to the agreed decisions with regard to (?holding) the personal, joint and general spending within the limits of our possibilities, and with regard to organizations, as I have already said, especially in the market abroad. It is especially important to vigilantly watch the economy trends so we will not allow certain crises which occur, for example, in the Western capitalist countries and elsewhere, to involve us and affect us. And it is with the West, with the capitalist countries, that we maintain a great part of our--how shall I put it--our foreign trade relations.

I agree with those views expressed in the discussion according to which the battle for economic stabilization can only be won through the necessary changes in the structure of the economy and under the conditions of economic management, through an improvement of labor productivity. We have already talked about this for years but, comrades, let me openly say to you that this is one of the weakest points in our economic operations. We cannot count on a higher labor productivity without increasing labor productivity [as heard], without greater discipline in the economy, without better organization in the enterprises themselves. Let then the struggle for higher productivity, for better organization of the economy on self-managing foundations, and for greater stability in our economic development be a test of the action capability of all communists in the coming period. It is up to us to work more among working collectives, among producers. [applause]

As had been expected [Tito interrupted by applause and repeats himself] As had been expected, this congress has been held under the mark of our determination to strengthen self-management in all spheres and to be consistent in implementing the political system of socialist self-managing democracy. And this system as a whole will function successfully only if all of its institutions, as was pointed out in the discussion, function in accordance with duty and authority. Naturally this implies that the League of Communists and other socialist organizations and other socialist forces must completely fulfill their role in society.

Thanks to this course, we were able not so long ago to resolutely prevent the known attempts of usurpation of the authority of the workers class on the part of the technobureaucratic and nationalist forces. We must also further persist along this course and not allow that which was won with blood in the war and with hard work today to be destroyed. [applause] This is the best way to oppose careerism, bureaucratism, leadership ambitions of individuals who, instead of working within the appropriate organs and institutions of the system, appear before the public bypassing these organs and institutions and who strive to impose their own views on the public. We must energetically struggle against this for these tendencies also threaten to monopolize social and political life, to violate the principles of democratic centralism, and to bypass elected bodies, entailing of course, all the harmful consequences for relations in the League of Communists, for the development of the socialist self-managing relations and for a successful functioning of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy.

It is within collectives and elected bodies that joint views must be critically examined and elaborated in a democratic, constructive atmosphere. It will also be insured under the conditions of this kind of work, among other things, that the most capable and in every respect the best people will be placed in all responsible positions.

The rich experience gained from our party's work in the prewar, war and postwar periods shows that it is precisely with collective work that we have always found the best solutions and opened new vistas in the development of our revolution. All our cadres should also be guided by this valuable experience in the future. [applause]

As you have seen, in my report I devoted much attention to Marxist education and ideo-political preparation. This is particularly necessary now when, in the period between the 10th and 11th congresses, we have renewed our League of Communists with 700,000 young people who have full confidence in the strength of the Communist Party and in the need for the party to be increasingly stronger.

It is correct that in this respect we have made a step forward, but I must say that I am still not satisfied with the programs of this activity or with the level of a number of those who carry out this task. This entire activity must be more soundly organized.

We have party schools in all republics, but it appears to me that all this is still improvised. The programs are also not as good as they should be. The instructors are still rather poor and we have only a few good instructors, to put it in this way. This entire activity must be organized in a more sound and organized manner. The care for cadres, particularly for young cadres, for their education, has always been one of our main tasks and let this be, comrades, an even greater concern in the future. [applause] Briefly, the ideological training, the nurturing of collective work and an increase in personal and collective responsibility, these are the matters to which I attach exceptional importance.

Responsibility must be intensified for all problems and on all levels. In this connection, I also have in mind the responsibility of people holding leading posts and the responsibility of communists in the organizations of associated labor, in the sociopolitical communities, in the socialist alliance and in the other social organizations. I have in mind the responsibility of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces for all our policy and for implementing the tasks, particularly in the economic field, pertaining to the development of our socialist self-managing community in general, to all Yugoslavia. I have in mind our joint responsibility for the country's security, for successfully opposing all threats to its freedom, independence and peaceful socialist development. Finally, what is involved here is the responsibility of our League of Communists and our country to the world and all progressive forces of the world. The great reputation that socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia has acquired is daily strengthening our position in international relations, but it also imposes an increasingly greater obligation, particularly in the present very complex and extremely uncertain world situation.

As you see, comrades, the hopes of mankind have recently been awakened to finally move toward peace and stability [Tito repeats himself] to finally move toward peace and stability. What has happened? A new worsening of the world situation has occurred. Local wars have even occurred. Wars have occurred between the nonalined countries themselves, and in this connection we have a great duty to do everything in our power so this does not occur in the future, and so forth. Also in the future, together with the nonalined, socialist and all other peace-loving countries, Yugoslavia will continue to do everything in its power to prevent the worst from happening, to eliminate mistrust among countries and peoples which, under the present conditions, is becoming more dangerous than all arms, to continue the process of detente and the promotion of cooperation because there is no other alternative.

I want to stress also on this occasion that Yugoslavia's nonalined position and policy have enabled it to cooperate on the basis of equality and to develop friendly relations with a large number of countries in all parts of the world. We shall further continue to follow this policy because our long-term vital interests lie with this policy. By this we Yugoslav communists also make a concrete contribution to the realization of great humanistic ideals on the prosperity of mankind and man's happiness. Our policy is not supported only by this congress and all members of the League of Communists, but also by our entire community. [applause] There are few countries that enjoy such strong support for their orientations on the part of an enormous majority of their citizens.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to the representatives of movements and parties which in such an imposing number have followed the work of our congress. I hope [applause] [Tito repeats himself] I hope that they have been able to feel the spirit with which our League of Communists and our people are imbued and that they familiarized themselves at least partly with the achievements of our workers class and our working people.

As much as I have been able to follow this, I have gained the impression that the importance of our congress is also understood abroad. On this occasion I also want [Tito corrects and repeats himself] I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to thank all those who have represented the foreign press here for their real and true presentation of what they have heard and seen here. [applause] In this connection I also thank our press and radio and television for their efforts to enable our public to follow the work of the congress as fully as possible. [applause]

Comrades, as I have already said, the unity of the League of Communists has been strongly manifested at this congress. This has impressed me the most and this must give every individual communist a new impetus to do everything, to give his all so we will achieve even more in our work for the good of our people and for the benefit of peace in the world. [applause]

I also have in mind the question of developing our cadres, which I have already discussed. I must say--and I have already said this--that I am critical of the past work of our party schools. Much more can be done. A better organization is needed, better programs than we now have must be developed, and so forth. Thus, we face the tasks which are not at all easy but--as a delegate put it well in his speech during the discussion--if we all put our backs to it, we shall easily carry this burden.

I see and I rejoice in the fact that by its composition this congress is a picture of a rejuvenated League of Communists and this is one of the guarantees that we shall master all difficulties and win new victories. As early as during the preparations the 11th congress was marked as a congress of action. It must justify this. Let us now all together proceed to everyday actions to carry out what we have agreed on and what we have adopted, together, of course, with all the working people who hold as very dear the strengthening of our community, such a community as we have today and an even better community of the socalist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia. Let us move forward. Let us turn our words into deeds. I wish you all, my dear comrades, much success in your future work. [applause] I would like, I still have, comrades [Tito is interrupted by prolonged applause and singing of the song "Comrade Tito, Blue Violet"]

Comrades, allow me most warmly, most cordially to thank the presiding comrade for the words about me. In the same way I thank you for your decisions that you have made in the statute regarding my presidency for life. [applause drowning some of Tito's words] At this place, comrades, I pledge that I will do everything within my physical and mental power [applause drowning some words] I must say that this recognition has moved me because this is such a recognition that one would be happy to be able to work another 50 years. [applause] Thank you. [continued applause]

Resolution on Self-Management

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["11th Congress of the LCY: Resolution on the Development of Self-Management"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The results achieved in the socialist development of our society are inseparable from the revolutionary role of the League of Communists. The leading role of the League of Communists is confirmed by its everyday ideological and political struggle for the decisive role of the working class and the complete liberation of man, for a clear course of social development based on socialist self-management, full equality and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and by its consistent work for the independence and freedom of the country and nonalined policy, the congress resolution on the role and tasks of the LCY in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the material and social progress of the country says at the beginning.

With its resolute revolutionary activity the League of Communists has strengthened its leading role, consolidated its internal unity and increased its action capability. The revolutionary activity of the League of Communists is based on the Marxist view of the world, the revolutionary experience gained through the practice of socialist self-management, and the creative work of the working man. The struggle of the League of Communists for the entire revolutionary development, the resolution stresses, is deeply imbued by the historic role of Comrade Tito and his all-embracing personal contribution.

The League of Communists is directing its ideological and political involvement above all toward the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations. This is where the most significant battle is being fought for the consistent development of self-management and, at the same time, against all anti-self-management forces and tendencies. Every step in this direction represents an important contribution to the entire revolutionary transformation of our society.

The political system of socialist self-management makes possible the free expression, confrontation and democratic coordination of self-managing or material, social and other interests, and does so within the framework of the delegate system. The League of Communists has the historical duty and task to struggle at the head of all the socialist forces for the coordination between the different interests in society and the direct material and sociopolitical interests and goals of the working class as a whole--the gains of our socialist revolution. The delegate system creates the conditions for the decisive political and total social position of the working class and all working people. This, in fact, represents a fresh step in the development of socialist self-managing democracy. In the system of the pluralism of interests of self-managing subjects, the organized forces, headed by the League of Communists, are struggling for the attainment of the total material, cultural and other interests and goals of our community. More than 3 million people are directly active in the delegate system, while virtually all the working people and citizens are involved personally in various ways. The League of Communists, the resolution stresses, must constantly strive for the strengthening and development of the delegate system and for the overcoming of initial shortcomings in the present stage of its realization.

Our resolution has developed successfully also because it has been, and remains today, based on the consistent Marxist or revolutionary democratic and humanist settling of the national question. The realization of the principle and the right of the working class, nations and nationalities of every republic and province to exercise sovereign control over their national wealth and results of their work makes possible an ever-increasing cohesion of our socialist society. This means at the same time that every republic and province, separately and all together, are responsible for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole.

All-people's defense and social self-protection constitute one of the key factors of the stable development of our community, the resolution stresses. The high socialist patrio awareness of working people and citizens and their resolve to defend and guard our revol tionary gains, as well as the ability of our armed forces and population to resist an aggressor, are a reliable guarantee of freedom, independence and preservation of the gai of our revolution.

The resolution goes on to note that the unity of the working class, all the progressive forces of society and the League of Communists has grown stronger in the period between the 10th congress and the end of 1977. Nearly 700,000 people have been admitted to the League of Communists, more than 70 percent of whom are young people. The League of Comm ists has also strengthened revolutionary unity through its own development on the principles of democratic centralism, through being successful in overcoming factionalism and group-forming and through waging a constant struggle for the realization of democrat in its own cadre policy. The League of Communists is continuing to base its activity or the settling of all questions together with the working people in a completely open manner and on its involvement in the administrative organs and sociopolitical organizati in other words, in all the spheres of social work and life.

The resolution particularly stresses that the League of Communists is also directly resp ible for the development of the socialist revolution. Consequently it must exercise the decisive influence on the carrying out of social functions which are of strategic import guarding and nurturing democratic practice in its own ranks and in all social life.

The League of Communists is also consistently struggling for the affirmation of the poli of nonalinement and for the greatest possible breadth of the nonalined movement, for the freedom, independence and equality of all nations, for democratic relations and peaceful coexistence.

On the basis of the decisions of the 11th congress, the League of Communists will invol itself in the work aimed at the consistent realization and efficient functioning of the system of socialist self-managing production relations, as well as in the creation of conditions which will enable the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor to make direct and sovereign decisions on income and its distribution and on that basis expand the material basis of associated labor.

A significant place among the tasks of the League of Communists in the coming years is occupied by the realization of a dynamic rate of growth of the economy and other social activities in the conditions of the constant growth of productive employment and of the permanent place of the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor.

The resolution attaches the same significance to the improvement in living and working conditions and the raising of the standard of living, but dependent on the increase in income. On the basis of the adopted resolution, the League of Communists will involve itself in the work on the strengthening of the material basis and other prerequisites for the equality of all the nations and nationalities and republics and provinces of our socialist community and for their all-round material and cultural development and free affirmation. A significant role is played in this respect by the lessening of the differences between the level of development between every economically underdeveloped republic and Kosovo on the one hand and the average level for the whole country on the other. Also, the League of Communists will devote particular attention to the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection in keeping with material and social development.

The resolution binds communists to work together with all working people for the consistent realization of the social development plan for the period up to 1980 and to contribute to the adoption of the medium-term plan for the period up to 1985 and the long-term plan for the development of the country after 1985.

In addition to the creative involvement in the organizing and functioning of the basic organizations of associated labor, in which workers will truly achieve their inalienable self-managing rights, the League of Communists will strive still more energetically for the self-managing linking-up and association of basic organizations of associated labor into composite and other forms of pooling labor and resources. Communists must be resolute in preventing any phenomena and practices whereby the pooling and concentration of resources for the financing of individual development programs are carried out in an anti-self-management manner, in other words by means of various forms of pressure.

It is the obligation of communists, the resolution says, to strive most energetically to overcome formal criteria in the distribution of the funds for personal income, such as qualifications, years of service or workplace, which do not proceed from work and the results of work. Additionally, communists must constantly struggle for the broadening of the material basis of associated labor as a whole.

The 11th congress stresses that the constant rise in labor productivity is the only real basis for economic improvement as a whole and the strengthening of the material and social position of every individual. Furthermore, the League of Communists energetically strives for the most consistent realization of the principle of the free exchange of labor as the basis for the acquisition of income by the working people in the organizations of associated labor in the field of social activities. The League of Communists will insist that self-managing interest communities should really become places for the workers from material production and social activities to be linked up together, consult one another and make decisions on an equal footing within the framework of the free exchange of labor.

The congress resolution points out the need to develop the unified Yugoslav market as the basic prerequisite for the rational social division of labor and more efficient development of the country's production forces. Communists are under an obligation to struggle energetically against regional barriers and for the free circulation of good and social resources and for unhindered pooling of labor and resources on the unified Yugoslav market.

The speedier development of the economically underdeveloped republics and of Kosovo remain one of the basic tasks and goals of our society, with the provision that the role of associated labor should be strengthened in the course of this process.

The congress considers that the realization of the policy of economic stabilization will also continue in the future to be one of the vital socioeconomic and political tasks. The basic orientation in the development of the agro-industrial complex will be in the direction of promoting major, highly productive industrial production on social farms and in cooperation. In this connection it is stressed that the highest possible self-managing level of organizing the market and insuring stable agricultural food supplies for the population is of primary political and economic significance.

In order to create the conditions for the fuller realization of the right to work, the faster and productive employment and reduction of unemployment, communists are duty bound to fight energetically for the achievement of stable and dynamic economic activity, the fuller exploitation of capacities and working time, and in particular the introduction of shift work. The League of Communists considers it impermissible that relatively young people, who are still capable of working, retire and then with a full personal income take up employment at the same or a different place. The League of Communist considers that the pension laws which allow this should be changed as soon as possible.

The resolution also deals with the question of personal work.

The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces should involve themselves in the development and advancement of personal work with means owned by the citizens. Econom policy measures should also contribute to this.

In addition, the resolution insists on the construction of a system of pension insurance which will guarantee that the pension is the right of the worker in keeping with his past and present labor, and that pensions should be set in order to keep abreast of the strengthening of the material base of associated labor.

The housing question also occupies an important place in the resolution of the 11th Congre of the LCY. This is both an economic and class question, important to the overall economi development of the country. The League of Communists will press for the self-management determination and realization of the housing policy. Working people must decide in a self management manner on the satisfaction of their housing needs. The League of Communists als considers that working people, depending on their possibilities, should take part in housi construction through their personal means. With this in mind it is necessary to develop the various forms of the association of personal means and give greater social support to housing cooperative movements.

In the part of the resolution dealing with the tasks of the League of Communists in the realization and development of the political system of socialist self-management, the 11th Congress of the LCY stresses in particular the need and necessity to continue the activity and undertake new initiatives and actions toward the completion and perfection of the integral democratic political system of socialist self-management. This is, as stressed in the resolution, the prime and immediate task of all the organized socialist forces, led by the LCY.

The League of Communists advocates the development of the role and the consolidation of th socialist self-management position of the working people in all the forms of its organizat

The material and social conditions for a more complete implementation of the equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, of the republics and of the provinces, and for the development of our federation and for the fulfillment of the freedoms and rights of our citizens must be constantly consolidated upon this basis. In keeping with this the communists must consistently fight for the realization of the delegate system by implementing delegate relations in all the areas and forms of social organization and decisionmaking. The League of Communists will work resolutely to insure that self-management rights, commitments and duties of the workers be consistently implemented and that decisionmaking by the workers through personal explanations, and through workers councils and through democratically elected delegations be the point of departure for delegate decisionmaking in the workers' councils in work and complex organizations of associated labor. It is no less important to develop self-management relations in local communities and consistent delegate decisionmaking. No delegation, and that includes local community delegations, must cut itself off and move away from the organized base of its electors.

The resolution stresses that the League of Communists will work to insure that a comprehensive expression of the interests and of the influence of associated labor is implemented even more successfully in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities. Unless agreement has been obtained councils in associated labor cannot adopt decisions to take out the resources from their income.

The commitment of the League of Communists, says the resolution, to work for socialist togetherness, brotherhood and unity, based on the principles of equality and solidarity of the working people, and to promote the system of self-management negotiations and agreement-seeking between the republics and the provinces on the joint interests and on the development of the country as a whole, is a permanent one. The League of Communists insists that three principles should particularly be complied with in this respect: freedom of decisionmaking of every individual participant in the decisionmaking process; concern for the interests of other participants who have well argued and justified reasons for their stand; rejection of any form of compulsion, egotistic veto or threat to the equal political relations between the republics and the provinces.

At the same time all environments must wage an unceasing and resolute struggle against manifestations and tendencies of statist-bureaucratic and unitarist centralism and hegemonism and all forms of nationalism, particularism, egotism and parochial insularity.

As the leading ideopolitical force the League of Communists has a crucial role to play in, and responsibility for, development of socialist self-management society as a whole. For this reason it must establish even closer links with sociopolitical organizations and all democratic institutions of the self-management system. The League of Communists will commit itself to insuring that the Socialist Alliance becomes a social basis for the broadest possible political organization and implementation of political and action unity.

Communists must fight against sectarianism in their ranks with regard to the participation of believers in the work of sociopolitical organizations. Believers are fully fledged citizens of our society and they have complete freedom of equal participation in the processes of self-management decisionmaking and in the self-management political life of our country. It is impermissible--stresses the resolution--to divide working people and citizens on the basis of their religious convictions.

However, the League of Communists will fight, in future too, against manifestations of clericalism and against the abuse of religious freedom for political ends. Such attempts are leveled not only against our society but against the interests of believers and religious communities themselves.

A number of essential facts dominate the part of the resolution dealing with the tasks concerning the training and the consolidation of the League of Communists and concerning the implementation of the cadre policy. This refers especially to the implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in our society, to internal unity and unity of our socialist self-management community, to criticism and self-criticism, to the admission of new members into the League of Communists, to the role of municipal organizations of the League of Communists and to the development of Marxist theory.

In order to fulfill its leading ideopolitical role in our socialist self-management society the League of Communists must constantly acquire the confidence of the working class, of the working people and of the citizens. Such a role must be implemented with the aim of securing the historic role of the working class and a decisive influence of the working people and citizens in socialist self-management relations, and as a contribution to the unity of our nations and nationalities and the political stability of our society.

As far as the internal unity and unity of our socialist self-management community is concerned, the League of Communists consolidates this unity by being consistently involved in the preservation and consolidation of the achievements of the socialist revolution: socialist self-management, social ownership, equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, the nonalined policy and territorial integrity of the SFRY.

The resolution says that the stands and the decisions in the League of Communists must be buil through active and responsible participation and influence of all the membership through a democratic dialog and exchange of ideas without attaching labels and disqualifying those who are following the general ideological political line of the LCY but who in the concrete approach to solutions differ from the views of the majority. The practice of various political aktivs or coordination bodies adopting decisions, and not the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, is unacceptable.

Speaking of criticism and self-criticism in the League of Communists the resolution says that they have to be developed as an essential factor of consolidation of its responsibility and ideopolitical and action unity because criticism and self-criticism must contribute not only to the overcoming of negative manifestations but to affirmation of all positive results. Therefore, such relations and practices have to be established in the basic organizations of the LCY which will make it possible for every member of the LCY openly and critically to point out the problems and manifestations, especially in his own basic organization, and make proposals and assessments of work of his organization and of all the organs of the LCY. They must (?resolutely) resist pressures which are trying to reduce basic organizations of the LCY to protagonists of partial interests and must develop the ability to bind together the interes of their environment and to coordinate these interests with the interests of the working class

It is indispensable for LCY members to make an effort to become creatively involved in the solution of all ideopolitical and vital questions of the environment in which they operate, to start initiatives for their solution in self-management organs, delegate bodies, sociopolitical and social organizations and, with their consistent work in the implementation of social tasks, to encourage social activity of the working people and citizens. In this respect the study of and comprehensive theoretical and scholarly research into Comrade Tito's works are of paramount importance.

The part of the resolution dealing with admission into the LCY says that this is one of the most important tasks of the basic organizations and organs of the LCY in the ensuing period. This applies particularly to the admission of workers, young people, women and private agricultural producers. The question of admission must be approached on a continual basis and the LCY should admit all those people who accept the program and the statute of the LCY and whose activity contributes to their implementation.

The increasingly advanced and complex substance, forms and relations in the development of socialist self-management says the resolution, imposes the need for the further creative development of Marxist theoretical thought in the revolutionary practice of the LCY, of the working class and of all other protagonists of socialist self-management development. To promote ideopolitical training and Marxist education is a constant requirement and commitment of the membership, of the organization and of the organs of the League of Communists.

The resolution goes on to say that it is indispensable to strengthen the working-class character of the cadre policy and that the main source of cadres for the LCY must be physical and intellectual workers in organizations of associated labor who in practice have shown themselves to be active public workers and participants in the activities of the SAWP, trade unions and of other sociopolitical organizations. Agricultural producers in the countryside who are socially active, especially those in cooperatives and in various forms of cooperation, are also one of the sources. Cadres also have to be chosen from the circles of scientific and professional workers, cultural workers and public workers and citizens in general who stand firmly on socialist positions. The resolution stresses the special responsibility of the LCY and of other subjects for a consistent implementation of the cadre policy in activities which are of special social significance: all-people's defense, the armed forces, the security service, foreign political and information-propaganda activity, education, judiciary organs and others. The congress stresses the importance of the cadre policy for the development of socialist self-management relations and also the need at all levels of the organization of our society to insure a continued formation of the necessary cadres of all profiles as an integral part of the development plans of the organization of associated labor and of sociopolitical communities.

A part of the resolution is devoted to the tasks of the LCY in the self-management transformation of education, science, culture and information. Here too there predominates the thought that a further socialist self-management transformation is required in all areas coupled with a constant development and consolidation of self-management. One task of the communists is to encourage constantly further development of self-management in organizations of associated labor, schooling and education, hand in hand with a more extensive and more direct participation by pupils and students. In this way the demand that self-management in school and education practice be at the same time both a social relationship and a path for personality development will be fulfilled in a more consistent way.

The League of Communists advocates the idea that conditions be established in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, self-management interest communities of education and child welfare so that a greater number of children can be covered by preschool education as an integral part of the school and educational system.

Schooling and education of our workers temporarily employed abroad and of their children requires better and more coordinated involvement by all organized social forces in our country. The question of schooling and education, including finances, must be resolved through social negotiations between the republics and the provinces on a standard basis with a program which has been adapted in the spirit of socialist self-management and patriotism.

As far as development and promotion of socialist self-management in culture is concerned self-management cultural policy must constantly widen the scope for the creation and use of cultural values and the working man in associated labor must increasingly and more directly become a factor in shaping cultural policy. It is indispensible for the League of Communists to work for greater social influence and for further development and promotion of self-management in culture. Self-management cultural policy must constantly broaden the scope for the creation and use of cultural values on revolutionary and liberation traditions, particularly on the cultural traditions of the national liberation struggle and postwar socialist construction and on their cultural achievements.

Promotion of self-management organization of sciences as a component part of associated labor is an essential factor in our efforts to insure that scientific creative work acquires even greater importance in our society and in freeing all its progressive forces. This is why we must fight even more resolutely to insure that research work plans and the application of scientific results are incorporated into the development plans of organizations of associated labor. Self-management interest communities must become a place where negotiations are held on the directions and priorities in scientific research and on the development plans for scientific activities and research programs.

In the field of information and propaganda, says the resolution, the League of Communists advocates further development and successful activyt of the overall system of information and propaganda as an integral part of the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management and as an essential condition for well-qualified decisionmaking concerning the self-management rights and commitments of our working people and citizens. The system of information must make it possible for the working man, the self-manager, as a basic factor and as the beginning and the end of the information process, to provide the information and at the same time to have at his disposal original and complete information on events in his organization of associated labor and in his more immediate environment, on achievements, hard work, and problems in the republics and the provinces, on events in our country, and on events in the world and international relations.

The League of Communists fights to insure that information be more fully incorporated in the self-management democratic political system which will express a multiplicity of self-management interests and the state of social awareness in dealing with joint social interests.

It is indispensable therefore that information organs and journalists continue to wage a resolute struggle against the still present centralist, unitarist and nationalist manifestations, against bourgeois, pseudo-liberalistic, dogmatic, technocratic and bureaucratic tendencies and most conduct and against manifestations of (?parochialism), insularity, exclusivity, misunderstanding and even running down of national aspects and characteristics of other environments. For this reason our information services must be developed, must act and be asserted as a responsible, independent and influential sociopolitical factor of self-managing development.

This is one of the essential conditions whereby our reality, values and (?ethics) of our socialist self-management society, our achievements, actions and social critique of the working people and their self-management communities, sociopolitical and social organs and organizations and current social tasks, will be adequately expressed, discussed and affirmed. As important factors of revolutionary social practice and awareness public information media have an irreplaceable role to play in affirming all forms of responsibility and creative endeavor in our society.

The part of the resolution dealing with LCY tasks in the development and consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection says that the construction of the political system of socialist self-management and achievements in this area make possible and require the further socialization, development and consolidation of defense and protection as integral functions of self-management relations and as a component part of the self-management rights and responsibilities of the working people, citizens and other subjects of our society. The consolidation of the defense and protection capability of the SFRY is conditioned also by existing international relations and by the efforts made by reactionary, imperialist and hegemonist forces, in collusion with our internal enemy, to hinder the self-management development of our society and threaten the independence, the constitutional order and the integrity of our country.

We must successfully resist any form of threats against our society, its vital values and interests. For this reason the League of Communists will continue to encourage the theoretical and the practical improvement of the concept and a more coordinated development of links between all-people's defense and social self-protection and will work for the consolidation of all its component parts, especially of the armed forces.

The LCY has the historic role, a role also established by our constitution, before the working class and society to preserve the achievements of our national liberation struggle and revolution and to defend and protect socialist self-management Yugoslavia as a whole and each of its paths. From this there flows the political responsibility of the LCY for the development and further consolidation of all-people's defense and of social self-protection in keeping within the development of our political system and possibilities of our society and such a position in the SFRY defense and protection system which in all conditions will make it possible for the LCY to fulfill this responsibility and its integral role in relation to all defense and protection subjects. LCY organizations and organs must regularly concern themselves with defense and protection problems.

On the basis of the assessment of the political and security situation and of the degree of defense capability in the environments in which they operate, they must encourage initiative, start action and fight for the creation of conditions in which our working people and citizens, self-management organs, delegations, delegate assemblies and their political executive and administrative organs, sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens, as part of their regular activity in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection, fulfill their inalienable rights and responsibilities established by the constitution.

The League of Communists advocates the further development of the unified armed forces of the SFRY, of the Yugoslav People's Army and of territorial defense as the most significant section of people under arms on united class-political foundations and with unified sociopolitical objectives, their further modernization, advancement of training, improvement of organization and the raising of the moral-political force and overall combat readiness.

PRESIDENCY EXAMINES RIGHTS OF CITIZENS ABROAD, OTHER ISSUES

LD272021Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency presided over by Fadid Hodza, was held in Belgrade today. The highest-ranking federal officials and the presidents of the republican and provincial presidencies took part in the session.

The Presidency examined a number of questions concerning national defense.

The Presidency examined information on the realization of social self-protection for our citizens abroad. It was stated that social self-protection should be directed toward creating the most favorable conditions possible for the more effective and more complete protection of their rights and interests in accordance with international agreements, and with the legislatures of the countries in which they are resident. More energetic action should be undertaken by means of better organized information about the situation in our country and by means of developing cultural, educational and other activities in order to develop patriotism and prevent the alienation of our citizens in the country in which each is living.

At the session decisions were examined concerning the SFRY's international, scientific, educational, cultural and technical cooperation with other countries, the importance of which is finding an increasing expression in certain spheres of our internal development and in areas concerning the further strengthening of cooperation with all countries, particularly developing and nonalined countries. The Presidency's decisions particularly stress the need for the further development of all-round cooperation with other countries. Increasingly greater expression should be given in this to organizations of associated labor, the republics, the autonomous provinces and other self-managing organizations and communities as the main factors in implementation and programming.

The Presidency examined the proposal of the federal secretary for foreign affairs concerning the appointment of heads of SFRY diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

Other questions within the competence of the SFRY Presidency were also examined at the session.

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